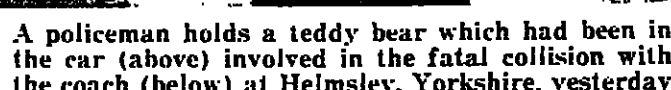


By **ANTHONY HARRIS**, Economics Editor

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**BY OUR OWN REPORTERS**

Noble nobbled, page 11

**Valletta, August 17**

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

By Simon Hoggart

that period, although the

was growing. And again this

~~importance to some people~~

**By DAVID FAIRHALL,**  
**Air Correspondent**

It implies, for example, that the growth of an existing airport like Gatwick—where the Government has ruled out the construction of a second runway—is likely to be less destructive

1961. The new report is based on field work carried out there in 1967. And to the researchers' evident surprise, it shows no increase in the measured annoyance from aircraft noise over that period, although the


possibility—that the use of quieter aircraft like the Lockheed TriStar, with its Rolls Royce engines, could reduce the annoyance caused by an airport even though its traffic was growing. And again this

One point on which the report tends to confirm the Wilson Committee's work is the special importance—to some people—

**Second Survey of Aircraft Noise Annoyance around London (Heathrow) Airport, HMSO £2.20.**  
**Noble nobbled, page 11**

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# answ Russians put Swiss teacher on trial

Moscow, August 17  
A Swiss teacher and a Russian physicist to whom he is alleged to have given his passport so that the Russian could see the Soviet Union, went on trial here today.  
The Russian, Dmitri Mikheyev (28), was charged with treason and anti-Soviet agitation. Dismissed from his post as a teacher at the Swiss school in Moscow, he was charged with having given his passport to a Swiss teacher, who was charged with having given it to a Russian physicist, who was charged with having given it to a Soviet agent.  
The Swiss teacher, who was charged with having given his passport to a Russian physicist, who was charged with having given it to a Soviet agent, was charged with having given it to a Soviet agent.  
The Russian physicist, who was charged with having given his passport to a Soviet agent, was charged with having given it to a Soviet agent.  
The Soviet agent, who was charged with having given his passport to a Soviet agent, was charged with having given it to a Soviet agent.

Western reporters were barred from the trial in the city today. An elderly man, who said he was Perregaux's father, told journalists waiting in the corridor: "My son does not want any publicity."  
A court official said Perregaux himself had said he did not want journalists in court, and that he was being taken to a court in the city of Moscow.  
Perregaux is believed to have come to the Soviet Union as a tourist. He is alleged to have given Mikheyev his passport and a plane ticket after being asked to do so by another Swiss who had been a student in Moscow.  
Disidents say Mikheyev had asked to leave the Soviet Union for several years. They say the charges against him of anti-Soviet agitation is based on allegations that he distributed underground literature at his place of work. — UPI and Euter.

## Third man on hoax charge

A third man was charged yesterday in connection with the \$500,000 Qantas bomb hoax on July 6. Francis William Graham (31), a miner, was charged by police at Mount Isa, north Queensland, with stealing detonators and gelignite used in the hoax.

BOTH the friends and the enemies of the military Government agree that there has been a "revolution" in Peru since the October 3 coup of 1968, but it is very difficult to find anyone who can make a convincing forecast as to what will happen next.  
It is characteristic that both Left and Right are divided between supporters and opponents of the regime — divided because neither can make up its collective mind as to the likely effects of the military Government's sweeping reforms.

One cynical Lima lawyer told me: "It's as if a man with a gun had walked into a bridge club and said: 'The game's over. From now on you will all play dominoes.' Because there were no dominoes in the club and because none of them really knew the rules of the new game, the members spent the next few hours discussing the likely effect of the change."

Land reform is a good instance of this confusion. Almost anyone who had travelled through the Peruvian Andes or up the coast agreed that something had to be done to solve Peru's appalling agrarian problems, which included vast estates (one the size of Belgium) running from the top of the mountains down to the sea, minute holdings which could not possibly support a family, feudal systems of tenure and servitude, a low rate of investment and low productivity.

Every recent Government has attempted to tinker with this problem, but the military Government has made land reform a cornerstone of its policy and passed a law which is more radical than anything yet seen in Latin America outside Cuba. The Land Reform Administration has power to expropriate virtually any piece of land which stands in the way of its plans, powers to form cooperatives and control the activities of peasants — forbidding them, for instance, to sell cows of calf-bearing age.

The most dramatic changes to date have been on the coast, where the great sugar plantations have been turned into cooperatives, and in the central Andes where cattle and sheep ranches have been taken over from their former owners.

Told like this it all sounds great, and it may sound carping to suggest that all is not entirely well; Rome was not built in a day. However, it must be said that although the agricultural sector knows that the old game is definitively over, it does not yet know the rules of the new game.

Nor, one fears, does the Government. In his speech on July 28—the one hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of Peru's independence — President Velasco promised to respect small and medium-sized properties, but given the acute scarcity of developed arable

CHRISTOPHER ROPER reports from Lima on the military government's attempts to solve Peru's appalling agricultural problems

## Land reform slow to pay off

land, it is quite likely that this will not be possible. On the coast there is enough land which may be expropriated under the law to create 79,916 family farm units, and 171,000 peasant families qualified to receive them.

Understandably there is considerable pressure within the agrarian reform administration to push ahead with cooperatives which may be able to hold more families than the same land split up into family units. Under Article 45 of the 1969 law, the Government may expropriate any farm if it can be shown that anti-social labour conditions exist there.

According to figures produced by the agrarian reformers themselves, about 200,000 peasant families will have to be displaced by the reforms — either to new lands in the jungle or into industrial or commercial employment. Other studies suggest that the figure of 200,000 is optimistically low.

The current ambiguity has led to a virtual halt in investment by small and medium proprietors, who are not prepared to plant crops or keep on labour.

Quite apart from the Government's inability to decide on what kind of agrarian structure it ultimately wants to see in Peru, there are financial problems. Too much money was used initially in buying cattle off the old owners, not enough is left for extension services or research.

Market day at Pisac



Even where the Government did take a bold decision, as with the formation of sugar-producing cooperatives on the coast, there are conflicts between the workers who want to distribute all the profits among themselves and the Government, which wishes to see the cooperatives contributing to the national budget.

The Right wing hopes to see the problem settled in favour of family units and hopes that the Government will see the urgent necessity of increasing rural incomes by removing price controls on agricultural produce.

The Left wing hopes that the peasants will begin to seize the initiative for themselves and turn the cooperatives into genuinely autonomous organisations. No one really knows what will happen. One Left-wing observer said he thought the great gain was the sweeping away of a political structure which could never return.

This political structure used to be exemplified by a Right-wing senator, Julio de la Piedra, who owned a sugar hacienda in the north. He confided once to a group of journalists that he had based his career on the fact that the man who owned the land at the top of the Andes controlled the water right down to the coast.

And the man who controls the water, controls the politics of a district and the lives of the people. De la Piedra was displaced in 1968 by the military coup.

The Sociedad Nacional

## Dr Obote gives evidence by letter

Khartum, August 17  
The military tribunal trying the German mercenary, Rolf Steiner, was told today that the Sudanese Government had asked the former President of Uganda, Dr Obote, to appear as a witness. But in a message to the Sudanese Government which was read in court, Dr Obote declined to attend because "there are certain people who are after my life."

Steiner (40) is accused of leading secessionist rebels in the Southern Sudan. He was arrested after he crossed into Uganda last October and was handed over to Sudan by Dr Obote's Government.

In his letter, written from Tanzania where he is now living, Dr Obote said he had decided to hand Steiner over in compliance with an agreement on mercenaries reached by a conference of Heads of State of the Organisation of African Unity.

Dr Obote, whose letter was read by Mr Mohammed Omer Beshir, head of the Sudan Foreign Ministry's African section, said the West German Government had asked him to extradite Steiner. He had rejected the request.

Steiner's counsel, Dr Saleim Eissa, asked the court to ignore completely Dr Obote's letter. Obote was, he said, no longer a Head of State. He was an ordinary individual who could appear and be questioned as a witness.

The tribunal rejected Dr Eissa's request that Dr Obote's letter should not be accepted as a court document. The Judge-Advocate said it would be necessary to differentiate between acceptance of the document and the correctness of what it said. The court assured Dr Eissa that he would be given full freedom to scrutinise the contents of the letter. — Reuter.

## Drug planted?

Mr Eugene Maximilien, aged 47, Haiti's consul in Miami, was arrested yesterday and charged with growing marijuana in the back yard of his suburban home. After being granted bail he said: "I wouldn't know what a marijuana plant looked like. Somebody did this to me."

## Australians face burden of inflation

Canberra, August 17  
The Federal Treasurer, Mr Billy Snedden, placed the burden of inflation on Australian taxpayers in presenting the annual Budget to Parliament tonight. The Budget proposes that Australians should pay more income tax, more for cigarettes, petrol, telephones, stamps, radio and television licences, and medical prescriptions.

Mr Snedden said income tax must be raised by 2½ per cent, cigarettes by two or three cents a pack for an average price of 43 cents (about 21p), petrol by two cents a gallon (1p), and medical prescriptions from 50 cents (24p) to \$A1 (about 47p).

Mail charges will rise from six to seven cents for ordinary letters, while private telephone calls will rise by three quarters of a cent.

Mr Snedden said, however, that the government proposed to increase pensions to the aged, widows, and incapacitated, and child endowment payments after the second child and promised to subsidise Australia's ailing wool industry by guaranteeing a fixed price of 38 cents (17p) a pound.

He said Australia was in the grip of inflationary pressures, and if allowed to develop unchecked, will cause increasing economic and social hardship to many people.

"So far as lies in our own power as a government, we are determined to combat this pernicious trend, slow it down and hobble it," he said.

Mr Snedden placed responsibility for part of the inflationary trend on Australian unions, saying: "In general, there has been, and still is, a powerful upthrust of costs stemming largely though not wholly from large wage claims relentlessly pursued."

The Budget aims at an overall deficit of \$A11 millions (\$5.1 millions) and a domestic surplus of \$A630 millions (\$294 millions). Total revenue is estimated at \$A8,822 millions (\$4,115 millions) and expenditure at \$A8,833 millions (\$4,122 millions).

Defence and foreign aid are to be increased but assistance to migrants will decrease. Canberra observers, however, see the Budget as being aimed mainly at the domestic sector — "it certainly indicates that there won't be an early election," one said.

The increase in personal income tax will double the present surcharge of 2½ per

## Multiple transplant man dies

Capetown, August 17

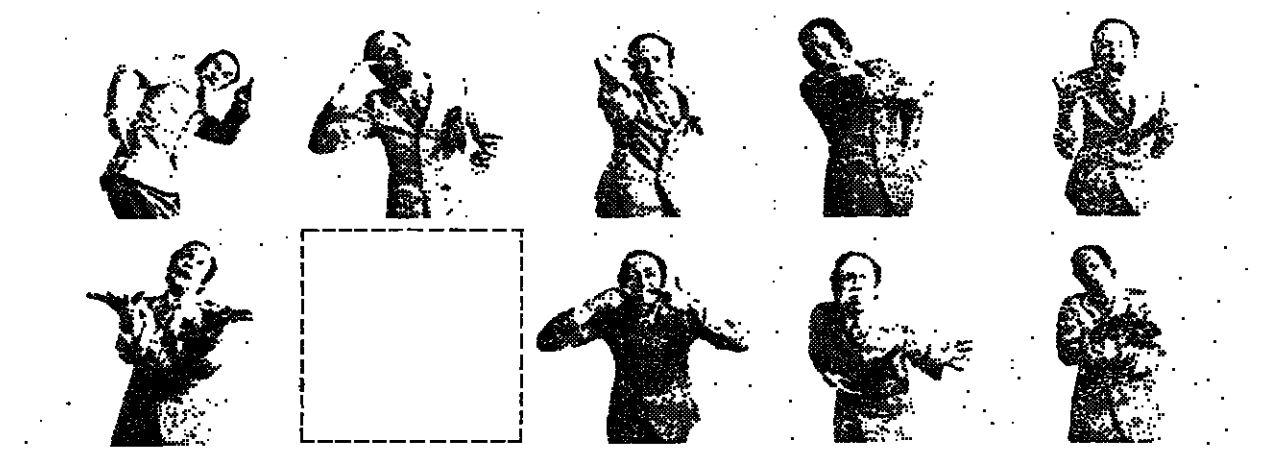
Adrian Herbert, aged 49, the longest surviving multiple-transplant patient, died here today, 23 days after receiving the heart and lungs of a murdered African.

What finally killed Mr Herbert, a Coloured dental mechanic, was not disclosed but Professor Barnard, his surgeon, has indicated he will write about it later in a medical journal.

Mr Herbert fought a battle for survival that required three further operations to aid his breathing. At no time after the transplant operation were any predictions made by surgeons about his chances, but medical sources privately always rated them as slender.

Gronthe Schuur hospital's bulletin announcing Mr Herbert's death was the tersest of any it had released during his illness. All it said was that he had died at 7.50 a.m. — Reuter.

## A few Italian hand signals you won't find in the Continental Guide.



At first sight, it seems encouraging that Italian drivers use so many hand signals.

The trouble is that most of them indicate disparaging observations on the ancestry of the driver in front, rather than whether the signaller is turning left or right. This is hardly surprising, since he himself seldom knows which way he's turning until he's turning.

You'll notice too that some signals require the use of both hands, which can be quite exciting at 150 Km an hour. This probably accounts for something unique in Italy: passenger's hand signals. The most usual of these is both hands covering the eyes. Another popular passenger sign is that of the cross.

As Italy's largest tyre manufacturer, Pirelli

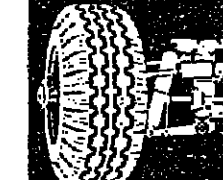
saw all this coming decades ago, and embarked on years of research and experiment which eventually resulted in the Pirelli Cinturato — the first ever textile radial-ply tyre.

It helped, to say the least. And we've been improving it steadily ever since, so things are still getting better.

Best of all, we have factories in Britain too, so you can get the same superlative tyre at the same cost as other radial tyres.

Even if you don't take your life in your hands every time you drive, you'll be that much safer with a set of Cints under you.

If they can keep the Italians out of trouble think what they can do for you.



PIRELLI  
CINTURATO



# Banda sees a fraternal future

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, August 17

President Banda of Malawi told an invited white audience here today that accusations by African countries that he was "a traitor and sellout" to the African cause would not deter him from continuing his country's friendship with South Africa.

The accusations were "unfair and absolutely untrue," which has produced most of South Africa's Prime Ministers. Explaining why he opposed violent methods against South Africa, he said: "War is a serious business, you know. It is not just a matter of sending in a few soldiers. This is my attitude. This is why you see me here today."

Dr Banda warned white South Africans against viewing Africans with fear and distrust, and then assuming that all Africans viewed them similarly with fear and distrust. He visited the Anglo-South African naval base at Simonstown before lunching at Admiralty House with the chief of the South African Navy, Vice-Admiral Hugo Biermann.

Dr Banda is to make a sentimental journey tomorrow to the site of an old goldmine where he once worked as a boy, and will address thousands of independent African miners before returning to Johannesburg to be guest of honour at a state banquet given by President Fouché.

# Africans tell of gifts from fund

Pretoria, August 17

African witnesses today testified at the Dean of Johannesburg's trial here that they received money from the Defence and Aid Fund through the dean's cathedral of St Mary's.

The State alleges that the Very Rev French-Beylagh channelled funds from Defence and Aid to illegal organisations or people in Pretoria. He faces 10 charges of plotting the overthrow of the Government.

The witnesses, relatives, of political prisoners mainly detained on Cape Town's Robben Island, said they had received the money for such things as their personal upkeep, spectacles, and train tickets to visit relatives.

Some of this money had come direct from the dean, some from other people at the cathedral, and some direct from Defence and Aid, a London-

based organisation outlawed in South Africa in 1968.

A security police officer, Captain Karel Dierker, gave more evidence about the dean's flat when he was arrested on January 20. The dean was held for questioning for eight days before being released. Captain Dierker again referred to pamphlets belonging to the banned African National Congress which were found in a shoe-box in a cupboard at the flat.

He was also asked by the prosecution to identify certain names read out to him. These included Helen Joseph, who spent almost nine years under house arrest before her recent release, Nelson Mandela, former ANC leader now serving a sentence of life imprisonment on Robben Island, and his wife, Winnie Mandela, alleged by earlier witnesses in the trial to be running the ANC.

The case was adjourned until tomorrow. — Reuter.

# US admits hits on buffer zone

Saigon, August 17

The United States military command today acknowledged for the first time since President Johnson halted the bombing of North Vietnam in November, 1968, that B-52s were hitting targets inside the southern half of the demilitarised zone.

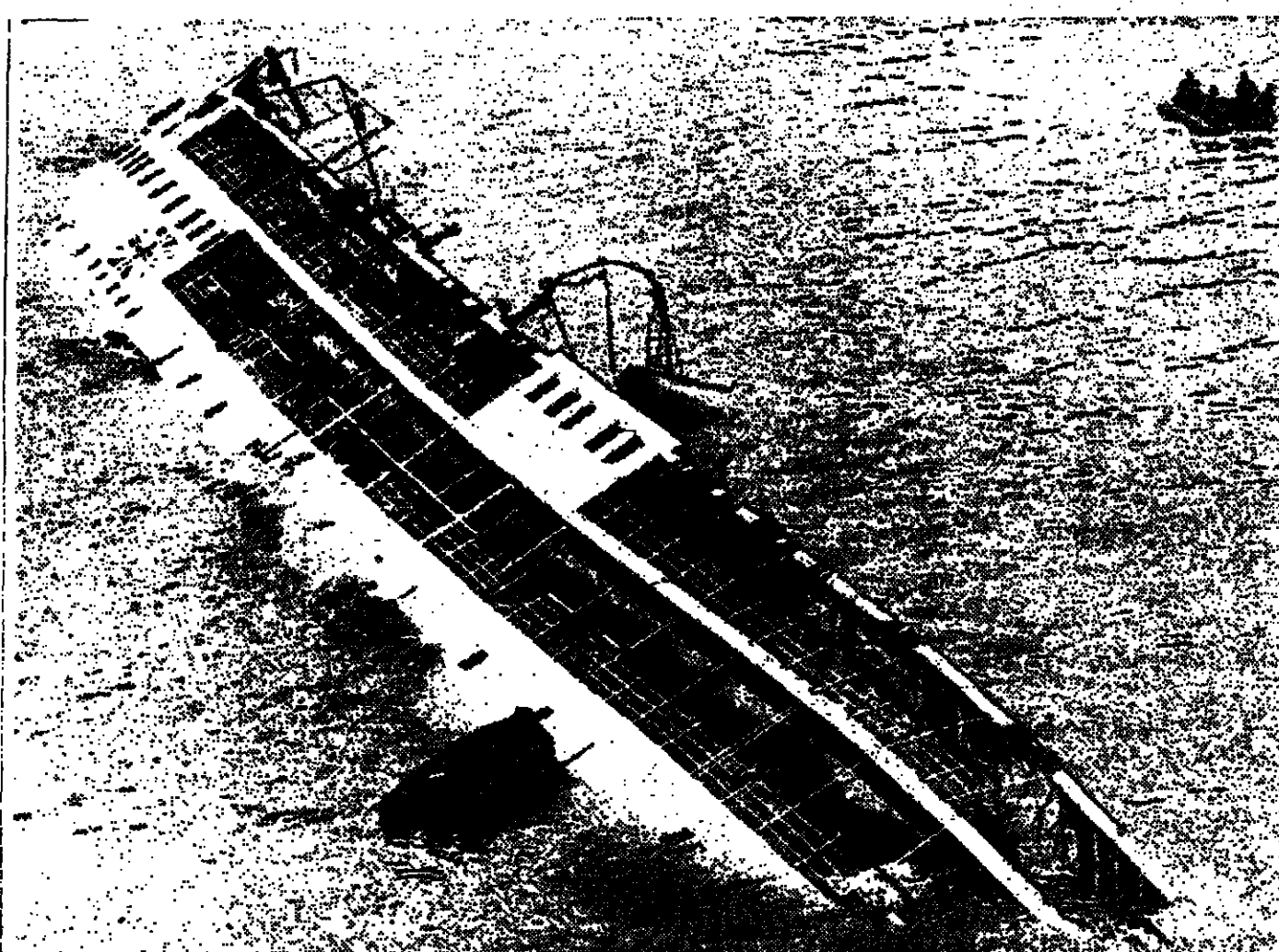
North Vietnamese gunners meanwhile kept up pressure on South Vietnamese bases just below the buffer strip today as the American bombers flew overhead, attacking suspected Communist targets.

The American admission

came after several days of questioning by journalists. A US spokesman said the B-52 missions would continue whenever the allied forces were engaged in a long and there were "meaningful" targets inside the demilitarised zone.

He was unable to give the exact number of times the B-52s have flown inside the strip since the 1968 bombing halt, describing the missions as periodic.

The southern half of the strip was South Vietnamese territory and the bombings in no way had infringed the bombing halt. — Reuter.



The Macao-Hongkong ferry lying on her side after being overturned by typhoon winds

# Typhoon death toll of 100 feared

Hongkong, August 17

More than 100 people are thought to have died here today when the colony was struck by a 115-mph typhoon. Between 70 and 80 seamen were feared drowned in a capsized ferry and at least 12 people were killed on shore.

Thirty-seven ships were ripped from their moorings and swept ashore, including more than 20 ocean-going craft. Among them were the USS Regulus, a supply ship for the United States Seventh Fleet, and the British tanker Humuland.

Officials said the worst single incident on shore occurred when tons of mud crashed down on a small hut in the New Territories burying four children. Only one survived. Two other children were killed in a landslide on Hongkong Island.

Streets on both Hongkong

island and Kowloon were littered with trees, signposts, power lines, and wrecked cars. About 1,500 people were reported homeless, and 350 injured. Forty were detained in hospital.

The stricken ferry was the Fat Shan, 2,600 tons, which plies between Hongkong and Macao, 45 miles away. A Government spokesman said 70 to 80 crew were believed to have been aboard the craft and most of them were missing. No passengers were on board.

When Typhoon Rose struck the ferry smashed into two other ships and then capsized in about 30 feet of water. Only four survivors are known to have reached the shore. Four bodies were recovered from the vessel.

The Shun Tak Shipping Co., which operates the Fat Shan, said the ferry left a

wharf here last night to anchor in harbour before the typhoon struck. A large crew had remained on board because many were residents of Macao.

Stanley Ho, managing director of Shun Tak, said four Britons were among the crew members, including the captain, Mr. L. L. Price (69), who was reported to have been thrown overboard and was among the missing.

Divers and other rescue workers of the Royal Navy and marine police said they had abandoned hope of finding any crew members alive in the vessel. Earlier hopes that some might still be alive were raised when one of the divers reported hearing "random sounds" from inside the hull. This was later attributed to "normal sounds emanating from a waterlogged vessel."

News of the disaster was brought here by the British minesweeper, Kirkistoun, whose crew said the scene near the Fat Shan was like a "marine junkyard."

One ship which weathered the storm virtually undamaged was the former Queen Elizabeth (83,600 tons). Recaptured the Seawave University, she arrived in Hongkong last month for refuelling at a floating campus for a California college.

Officials said the ex-Queen sustained only minor damage, such as broken windows and doors although she was endangered several times by other ships which were blown out of control and almost smashed into her.

● HURRICANE BETH is moving northwards through Nova Scotia leaving a trail of flooded homes, wrecked buildings, and weakened dams. — UPI and Reuter.

# Italy running short of change

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, August 17

It is child's play and a child's logic, few days after the State Tourist Board, says that these transactions "are done without the previous consent of the makers and the negative opinion of our commercial honesty."

The Senator has asked the Finance Minister if this practice "does not constitute a crime, under the laws which punish the makers and the negative opinion of our commercial honesty."

Besides the coffee bars, other businesses are also making money (their own). The Italian newspaper, who now sells Europe's most expensive dailies (all uniformly priced at 90 lire) will try to give his customer one of the 10-lire "coupon" — something similar to prayer cards but which have, instead of a portrait of a

saint, a photograph of a football star. These are acceptable if one has a young football fan in the house, but it can lead to prolonged wrangling if the newspaper buyer is himself a secret collector, and knows that he already has three Gigi Rivas and holds up everything until the newspaper can find a Gianni Rivera to give him as acceptable change.

Without wishing to defame an entire category of businessmen, it might be considered that the coffee-bar owners are themselves hoarding the coins in Costa Rica burlap bags in the back room, and not for a rainy day. The profit which they can make, from the giving of fruit-drops rather than change, is 300 per cent over the retail cost of the sweets themselves.

"The art of round-out," as it is now being called, pays so well that one wonders how long it will be before some enterprising bar does not reduce the price of a cup of espresso to 60 lire and thus increase their profits as "Counterfeiters."

At the same time, they fear that any increase in the existing fees will result in considerable hardship and increased illness.

A doctor at Harare African hospital, which is incidentally, the best-equipped hospital in Rhodesia, commented, "A quarter of a million Europeans cannot go on subsidising the health services for five million Africans at this level forever."

# Africans to pay more for medical aid

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, August 17

The Smith Government has served notice Rhodesia's five million African majority that they have to pay more for medical services. How much more is not yet known. But in June, 1968, the last increase, African out-patient fees went up by 100 per cent and maternity fees more than trebled. Charges for Rhodesian whites will remain unchanged.

The Minister of Health, Mr. McLean, told Parliament here: "All Government hospital charges are sub-economic, but some are more grossly sub-economic than others. On this basis, I think it must be obvious that it is going to be necessary for Africans to contribute more for their medical services."

Many white Rhodesians say that this is not unreasonable, because medical rates are very different for Africans and Europeans. An adult African male pays the equivalent of 25 new pence to attend an out-patient clinic, and this includes the cost of medicines. African women and children are charged 10 new pence.

A black Rhodesian who requires hospital treatment pays a flat fee of about £2, which includes all charges, no matter how long he is in hospital. Black women pay £1 and children about 50 new pence. Full maternity care, including ante- and post-natal treatment, costs an African mother £5.

By comparison a white Rhodesian is charged £2 a day for hospital accommodation but this does not include either medicines or doctors' fees and a white family can back on spending £100 a month for medical fees. Judged on this basis, the increase in African medical charges might not seem unfair.

Yet it will bring hardship to many, for an African earns only a fraction of the average white salary. No figure for the average African income of the Rhodesian black has been published, but among subsistence farmers, who comprise the majority, this is estimated at just over £12 a year.

Even those employed in the cash economy — about 726,000 in 1970 — had an annual income of about £156, compared with £1,552 for white, Asian, and mixed-blood wage-earners.

Doctors, social workers, and voluntary organisations concerned with health agree that medical fees paid by Africans are totally uneconomic, and a drain on the country's resources.

At the same time, they fear that any increase in the existing fees will result in considerable hardship and increased illness.

A doctor at Harare African hospital, which is incidentally, the best-equipped hospital in Rhodesia, commented, "A quarter of a million Europeans cannot go on subsidising the health services for five million Africans at this level forever."

# Dawn Fraser case dismissed

Charges against a Polish swimmer, Dawn Fraser, were dismissed in Sydney yesterday. The magistrate said that Miss Fraser's evidence against Boleslaw Leszczynski (56), of the Polish motorship Tonia, lacked cogency. She alleged he forced her to undergo intercourse against her will in a suburban hotel.

Peace returns to the campus at Zambia University

Signs of conflict in Zambia between the "brash new class of intellectuals" and the "old guard"

# Letter from Zambia

A television reporter standing in front of people massing for an anti-student rally by the United National Independence Party last month told viewers he had been talking to demonstrators who "didn't have a clue what they were demonstrating about."

They had not read the students' open letter to President Kaunda and if they had, they would not have understood it, because the foreign policy it covered would have been right over their heads.

The incident illustrated one of the factors that has led to the student-Government confrontation. The UNIP demonstrators are grass-root supporters, who demonstrate when they are told to and are glad to do so. They support the party, the President, and country. Largely illiterate, they represent the less educated generation's eyes, are too big for their boots, requiring lessons in respect for their elders.

None of this means an acceptance of the students' critical letter to President Kaunda, which was as uncalled for as it was badly written. The President, who has paid a high price for the people of attempting to break economic links with the South, is the last man to deserve to be insulted for his stand against arms sales to South Africa.

What is interesting is that the university issue moves quickly from a demo against French policy into the arena of domestic Zambian politics. Sources will have it that the Cabinet is not unanimous in the tough line taken with the students. Nor is everyone convinced the campus was under the control of militants who were a threat to life and property. Nor, in the final analysis, can it all be ascribed to "foreign influence."

"Uz" a university magazine not known for its mildness, issued what could be its swan song, a letter to the French Embassy demanding before the open letter was published and the campus closed.

It demanded public hanging of the policeman who had wounded a student. It also mentioned that the magazine's editor-in-chief, Mr. Fullwa, who had been one of the young men arrested on the day of protest, had recently been on a VIP trip to North Korea.

One of its articles said of the demonstration: "The battle of Lusaka was just another glaring example of class conflict. Zambian society was organised into the elite, masses, and students, so that 'it should be no surprise to those familiar with the capitalist State to find each class placed in antagonistic relation to one another.'"

Students were urged to organise themselves, for "as our numbers rise towards the 5,000 mark so the armed forces will become correspondingly more sophisticated in counter-demonstration."

What the writer forgets to mention is that the students are the coming elite and because of this feel a sense of both security and superiority over the "masses," hence some of the antagonism. What should be

questioned at this point is whether a large university built on an exclusive site outside the city, so close to the centre, holds a position of privilege, is the best type of institution in a developing country.

Some experts think that a more democratic selection of students at village level would help to obliterate the sharp division between the rulers, current or future, and the ruled. The crisis has at least stimulated discussions on such points.

IF PUBLIC transport could become less of a rare commodity, productivity would improve. I have the use of my imported vehicle by the grace of an elephant. My car arrived with its indicator lights missing, someone on the Belra-Untall run having presumably "borrowed" them.

The local garage had no spares, but the manager remembered that an elephant had sat on a similar model without squashing the lights, which are now part of my car. But for the elephant I would have had to wait two months for spares.

Waiting for spares is, however, better than waiting for a railway driver. This was the experience of passengers returning from Livingstone,

who were stranded at Sinkob siding, about 20 miles north of the town, for more than an hour. The driver, hearing that his brother had died, had hitched back to Livingstone, leaving train and passengers to their own devices.

Bus passengers are sometimes even more unfortunate, having to wait several days in not weeks for transport to rural areas which is either delayed or full. Bus stations in city centres are virtually camps and in one a woman was found recently to have taken up permanent residence.

It turned out she was not waiting for a bus, but for a house. Houses are another commodity in short supply. With the continuous flow of people from rural areas into the towns this is not surprising, any more than the sprouting of "squatter" townships around the cities.

No less an authority than the Bank of Zambia has it that this migration is a permanent phenomenon and one which must be solved, so that the country's economy is not seriously disrupted. Bus passengers are hoping that turning bus shelters into homes is not one of the solutions.

Ruth Weiss



# BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

£20.00 per line

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender may be sent to the Editor, The Guardian, 2, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Births, marriages and deaths may be telephoned to 01-632 2222. Births, marriages and deaths may be telephoned to 01-632 2222. Births, marriages and deaths may be telephoned to 01-632 2222.

ENGAGEMENTS

SMITH-EPPE.—The engagement is announced between Mr. J. Smith and Miss E. Eppe. Mr. Smith is of 10, The Priory, London, N.W.1. Miss Eppe is of 10, The Priory, London, N.W.1.

WINNINGTON-ROBERT.—The engagement is announced between Mr. J. Winnington and Miss E. Robert. Mr. Winnington is of 10, The Priory, London, N.W.1. Miss Robert is of 10, The Priory, London, N.W.1.

MARRIAGE

BROUGHTON-NEELD.—On August 14, 1971, at St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. G. Neeld, officiating, the marriage of Mr. J. Broughton and Miss E. Neeld. Mr. Broughton is of 10, The Priory, London, N.W.1. Miss Neeld is of 10, The Priory, London, N.W.1.

DEATHS

BAIRD.—On August 16, 1971, at 10, The Priory, London, N.W.1, the death of Mr. J. Baird, aged 78 years. Mr. Baird was the husband of Mrs. J. Baird. Mr. Baird was the husband of Mrs. J. Baird.

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# PERSONAL

THE CHARGE FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender may be sent to the Editor, The Guardian, 2, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Births, marriages and deaths may be telephoned to 01-632 2222.

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## HOME NEWS

Fewer teachers go  
for places, but Open  
University thriving

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

Fewer teachers, younger applicants, and a greater bias to the educationally advantaged parts of the country—these are the main features of this year's applicants for Open University by comparison with the first year's intake.

Offers are going out from this week to 21,065 applicants for 24,750 course places—this is reckoned that 18 per cent of the students will take two foundation courses—this year's total of 35,182 applicants. As last year, when there were over 42,000

An 'OZ'  
not-boiler

LARD NEVILLE, the editor of "OZ" magazine, tonight condemned putting people in prison for smoking "OZ" because, he said, it did not do them any harm. He was speaking at a public meeting in London against the 16-month sentence imposed on him at his trial for publishing the magazine. "OZ" is a satirical magazine which has been published since 1962. It is known for its irreverent and often obscene content. Lard Neville, who is 34, was arrested in 1969 after the magazine was found to contain material that was "obscene" under the Obscene Publications Act. He was sentenced to 16 months in prison, but was released on bail after serving about 10 months. He is now back in London, where he is working on a new magazine called "The Young Men's Journal".

He said that the sentence was "unjust" and that the magazine was "not a boiler". He said that the sentence was "unjust" and that the magazine was "not a boiler". He said that the sentence was "unjust" and that the magazine was "not a boiler".

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Deer in Richmond Park yesterday were enjoying a more assured future than deer living in Forestry Commission grounds where the annual task of culling has begun. About one third of the numbers in each herd—there are 50,000 deer in England alone—are culled by selective stalking with rifles in order to maintain the stock at a level which will ensure good breeding

Pickets  
out at  
Zoo

Food supplies to 6,500 animals at the London Zoo are threatened by a strike of casual sales and kitchen staff. Pickets held up deliveries to the zoo in Regent's Park yesterday.

Mr Tom Osborn, an official of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, said: "The strike was caused by the zoo's non-recognition of the union, victimisation of its members, and poor conditions and pay. If the management don't recognise us in 24 hours, we will stop the food for animals coming into the zoo. We will really put the screws on. The RSPCA may not be too happy, but it's the only way."

A zoo official said: "So far, food for the animals has not been affected, and it has caused only minor disruption to the kiosks."

STEEL: An unofficial strike by 2,500 clerical workers at the British Steel Corporation's Abbey Works at Port Talbot has cut production by about 10 per cent, a company spokesman said.

AIRPORT: Porters and loaders at Liverpool airport resumed normal working yesterday after an agreement with the airport authorities to suspend for one week without pay drivers who were dismissed on Monday for drinking during working hours.

DRIVERS: About 90 firms in the Birmingham area have accepted a claim by the Transport and General Workers' Union for more pay for lorry drivers, the union claimed yesterday. More than 1,000 lorry drivers in the area held a token one-day strike on Monday in support and about 300 were continuing with full union support.

ALUMINIUM: Unofficial strikers at the Alcan smelter at Tynemouth are to be asked to return to work after informal talks yesterday.

PILOTS: The BEA Pilots' Council is asking its members for support—even to the extent of a work-to-rule—in negotiations for increased pay.

POLARIS: Unions at Rosyth naval dockyard yesterday called for support to work only one shift a day, instead of three, on the Polaris submarine repairs.

CARS: About 2,500 assembly men will be laid off until further notice from the end of today's day shift at Triumph Motors of Coventry, because of the running dispute involving 90 internal transport drivers. A company spokesman said two of the three assembly tracks would be closed down and only TR6 and Stag models would be produced for the time being.

Big increase in council  
house sales expected

By JOHN ARDILL

A boom in the sale of council houses to sitting tenants is likely in the wake of the Government's proposals for a fair rents policy, published a month ago. Already in one city, Newcastle upon Tyne, interest in buying a council house is running at twice the previous level.

Even in places where there has not yet been a marked change in demand, housing managers are confidently predicting an upsurge when the Government's intentions become more widely known. The fair rents policy will mean that many council tenants who are now protected by Government subsidy will have to pay much higher rents if they are not poor enough to qualify for a rebate.

The president of the Institute of Housing Managers, Mr I. S. Benson, believes that when the Government's proposals have been published as a draft

Regional Affairs Correspondent

Bill, more younger tenants will start to see the advantage of buying their house. At Leeds, where he is director of housing, there has been only a slight increase in the number of inquiries so far, but he says inquiries are mentioning the fair rents policy as the reason for their interest.

Newcastle upon Tyne has some 200 applications in the pipeline, as many as the total number of sales since it began selling houses two years ago. The number of written applications received, which was running at 20 a month before the fair rents paper, has gone up to 70.

Application forms issued have risen from 49 a month to 115. Telephone inquiries have gone up from 82 to 97, and interviews have increased from 55 to 120.

The Conservative-controlled

council is pursuing a vigorous sales policy with the aim of redressing the imbalance between council and owner-occupied houses in the city. Its latest move is to designate selected areas of certain estates where any house falling vacant will be offered for sale to any sitting tenant of the corporation. Eventually these areas could become wholly owner-occupied.

The Newcastle figures are not reflected in other large cities picked at random, but there is evidence elsewhere of an increase in inquiries, not necessarily connected with the fair rents policy. In Birmingham, the pioneering authority for council house sales, an increase in applications is put down to expectations that Labour will regain control of the council next May. The Labour group has declared its intention of stopping sales. At present, the city is concluding about 150 sales a month.

Talk in  
House  
may be  
limited

By our Political Staff

Ministers and Shadow Ministers should confine their speeches to 20 minutes in short debates, while backbenchers should be restricted to 10 minutes, the Commons Select Committee on Procedure suggested yesterday.

The committee of MPs, under the chairmanship of Sir Robin Furton, MP for Thirsk and Malton, said: "To encourage the trend towards shorter speeches, we hope that the Services Committee will investigate the desirability of installing stop clocks on the sides of the galleries in full view of members in order to time each speech from the beginning." The idea, which now has to find favour with Mr William Whitelaw, Leader of the Commons, was well received by Mr Selwyn Lloyd, the Speaker.

When Mr James Hill, MP for Southampton West, asked him while the committee was taking evidence whether he would like a clock to time each speech, Mr Lloyd said: "I would have no particular objection." But he inferred that his own discipline might be more effective than the clock's.

"I now know one or two—more than one or two—whom I can absolutely rely on to speak for seven or eight minutes if they are called," he said. "Those are much more likely to be called than the ones who go on for 25 minutes. As soon as that becomes known, I think that discipline will result."

The Speaker also had a word of censure for the front benches: "If, after a long debate, front bench speakers can quite easily wind up in 25 or 30 minutes, I cannot understand why a front bench speaker cannot open a debate with a speech of that length," he said.

The Procedure Committee also suggested that a ballot should be held for Private Members' Bills before the summer adjournment to give those successful three months to prepare their Bills. It also suggested that these MPs should be allowed help from Government draftsmen.

Second Report from the Select Committee on Procedure, Session 1970 to 1971, The Process of Legislation, House of Commons Paper 538, HMSO £2.90.

Disabled to get  
pension arrears

By our Political Staff

Some ex-servicemen whose claims for a disablement pension have been rejected by the Pensions Appeal Tribunal are to have their pensions backdated to October 1965.

The decision was taken yesterday by the Department of Health and Social Security after the "ombudsman" Sir Alan Marra, had suggested the backdating of the pension of a particular officer, whose case had been brought to his notice by Mr Peter Mills, MP for Torrington.

Capt. R. C. Horsley served mainly in India until 1945, and retired from the Colonial Office in Malaya in 1949 because of gastric trouble, which he believed was aggravated by service in two world wars. The Ministry of Pensions rejected his claim, and the tribunal upheld his decision.

But in October 1965, a little-known High Court judgment—*Judd v. the Ministry of Pensions*—reversed earlier decisions about the degree of proof necessary before the Ministry could reject a disability claim.

Captain Horsley was allowed his disability retirement pay, but the Department refused to backdate it and wanted to pay it from May, 1969. As a result of the ombudsman's investigation.

Cruiser as  
museum  
in October

HMS Belfast is to be ceremonially opened as the Royal Navy's floating museum in London on Trafalgar Day, October 21, at a permanent berth opposite the Tower of London.

The HMS Belfast Trust, a nationwide appeal to former serving officers and ratings on the cruiser, has raised £120,000. Another £30,000 is needed.

The cruiser, 15,000 tons, which helped to sink the Scharnhorst and was flagship for the Normandy landings, will leave Portsmouth on September 2 to be towed to Tilbury, Essex. She will be fitted out as a museum there and on October 4, she will be towed to the King George V dry dock for a survey of her underside.

Admiral Morgan Giles, a former commander of the Belfast, who said yesterday that the cruiser, which served the Navy for 30 years and was most recently an accommodation ship for the Reserve Fleet, was in wonderful condition.

More join  
hippy  
commune

By our own Reporter

Another 40 hippies moved into the self-styled "London Streets Commune" in the derelict Victoria Dwellings, Clerkenwell Road, London EC1, yesterday. Although police are keeping the building under observation there has been no attempt to move the occupants.

The tenement block was put under a Greater London Council clearance order in 1968 and the site is due for redevelopment for industrial purposes.

"They are keeping it empty while the price of land goes up so we will settle down here in the meantime," said a Scottish girl who arrived yesterday.

Lack of water is the main problem. Most of the hippies have been living in London parks where they had the benefit of public lavatories. So far the main people upset by the takeover are tramps who sleep in the basement. The hippies have barricaded the doors and staircases to all except their own kind.

## ADVICE TO WEIGHT WATCHERS

Cut this out and pin it on your bathroom wall

Get slim—but stay healthy with  
the 7-day milk diet

## Here's a promise:

By this time next week, if you haven't cheated, the famous milk diet should have taken you down to a slimmer, fitter weight—up to 7 lbs short of your present poundage.

The milk diet works. Over the last ten years, it has helped hundreds of thousands of people to slim.

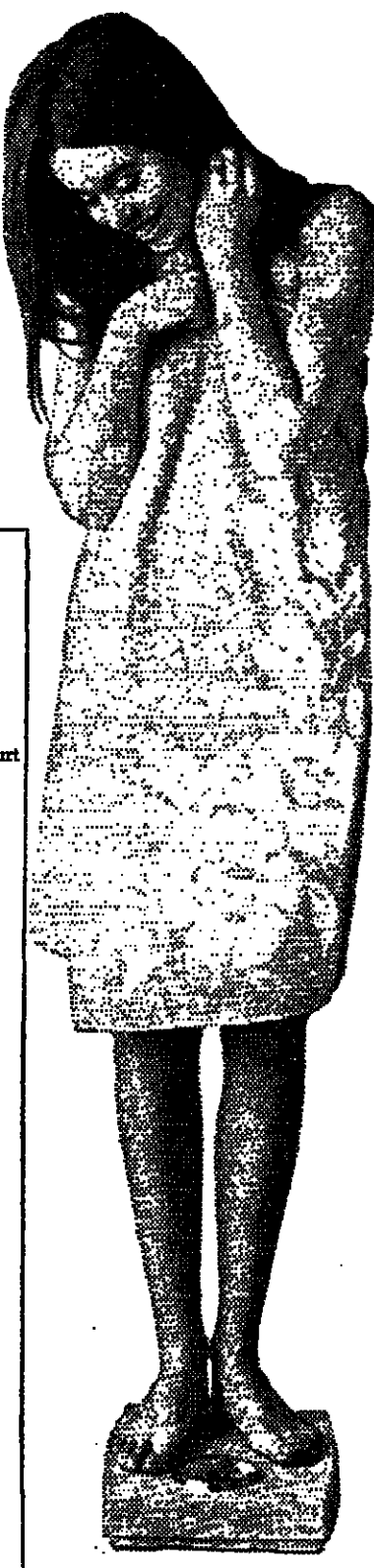
There's nothing extra to buy. The diet (reprinted below) consists only of selected items from your everyday grocery list.

You can eat normal portions of the foods listed, except when otherwise stated, and you should drink a pint of milk a day.

And remember, 7 days is by means the limit. Once you've established yourself on the 7-day milk diet, you can return to it time and time again.

<b>Breakfast*</b>	<b>Nightcap*</b>
2 eggs, scrambled, fried or boiled	1 glass milk, hot or cold
1 starch-reduced crispbread	
with butter	
Tea or coffee with milk**	
<b>Midday Meal</b>	<b>Evening Meal</b>
<b>Monday</b>	<b>Monday</b>
Cheese soup	Minced beef
Cold meat or cottage cheese	Brussels sprouts or cabbage
Green salad	Stewed fruit** and/or plain yogurt
Sliced onion or half a grapefruit**	
1 glass milk	<b>Tuesday</b>
<b>Tuesday</b>	Chicken casserole (no potatoes)
3 fish fingers	1 starch-reduced crispbread
Peanut butter or frozen (small portion)	with butter
1 glass milk	English cheese (1 in. cube)
<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>
Cauliflower with cheese	Crisped liver or lean ham
1 starch-reduced crispbread	Squash or cabbage
with butter	Apple, pear or orange
1 glass milk	<b>Thursday</b>
<b>Thursday</b>	Cheese soup
1 Scotch egg or a plain omelette	Grilled steak
made with 2 eggs	1 small potato
1 starch-reduced crispbread	Broccoli or cauliflower
with butter	
English cheese (1 in. cube)	<b>Friday</b>
1 glass milk	Baked fish or lamb chop
<b>Friday</b>	French or runner beans
Sardines, salmon or prawns	1 starch-reduced crispbread
Green salad	with butter
Apple or orange	English cheese (1 in. cube)
1 glass milk	<b>Saturday</b>
<b>Saturday</b>	Poached haddock and egg
Cammon	1 starch-reduced crispbread
Green salad or braised celery	with butter
or codine	English cheese (1 in. cube)
Plain yogurt or an apple	<b>Sunday</b>
1 glass milk	Cold meat
<b>Sunday</b>	Peanut butter or frozen
Roast beef or lamb	1 small potato
1 small potato	Squash or cabbage
Brussels sprouts or cabbage	Fresh fruit salad**
with butter	Real dairy cream
Real dairy cream	

\*Every day for 7 days.  
\*\*You may use a few drops of any brand of artificial sweetener but not sorbitol because it is fattening.



Fill in your weight every day
<b>TODAY</b>
<b>TOMORROW</b>
<b>DAY 3</b>
<b>DAY 4</b>
<b>DAY 5</b>
<b>DAY 6</b>
<b>DAY 7 (Feel better?)</b>

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## ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

**DELPHI (836 7611).** Eves. 7.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**ALDWYCH (836 6046).** Eves. 7.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**AMBADEURS (01-856 1171).** Eves. 8.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**APOLLO (437 2665).** Eves. 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**CAMBRIDGE THEATRE (836 6051).** Eves. 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**CRITIC (836 2616).** Eves. 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**DRURY LANE (836 8101).** Eves. 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**DUCHES (836 2616).** Eves. 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**DUKE OF YORKS (836 5121).** Eves. 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**FORTUNE (836 2616).** Eves. 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**GARRICK (836 4501).** Eves. 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**GLOBE (437 1592).** Eves. 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**LEICESTER GALLERIES.** 22a Cork Street, W.1. *THE SCHOOL OF PARIS* '90s and '60s. 10.5.30. Thu 18th.

**MARLBOROUGH GALLERIES LTD.** 77/79 Old Bond Street, W.1. *NEW EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL GRAPHIC AND MULTIMEDIA.* Daily 10.30-5.30. Sat. 10.30-4.00.

**MARLBOROUGH FINE ART.** New Bond Street, W.1. *MASTERS OF THE 20TH CENTURY.* Daily 10.30-5.30. Sat. 10.30-4.00.

**TRAFFORD GALLERY.** 119 Mount Street, W.1. *AUGUST ANTHOLOGY.* By William De Gorr. Until Aug. 28.

**W. M. PATTERSON.** 18 Albemarle St. W.1. *THE FAMILY NOVEL.* Daily 9.30-6.0. Sat. 10.10-5.30.

## THEATRES

**HER MAJESTY'S (330 6606).** 7.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**FIDDLER ON THE ROOF.** 7.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**LYRIC (437 5686).** 8.0. Sat. 8.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES.** 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**MAY FAIR (836 2616).** Eves. 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**THE PHILANTHROPIST.** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**NEW THEATRE.** 8.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**THE NATIONAL THEATRE.** 8.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**OLD VIC.** 9.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**OPEN AIR.** 9.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**PALACE (437 5686).** 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**PALLADIUM (437 7371).** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**PHOENIX (836 9611).** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**RACHA BAWDREY.** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**PICCADILLY (437 4501).** Eves. 7.45. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**PRINCE OF WALES.** 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**THE PATRICK PEARSE MOTEL.** 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**FINCHLEY THEATRE.** 8.0. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

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## CINEMAS

**ABC 1.** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**ABC 2.** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**ABC 3.** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**ABC 4.** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**ABC 5.** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**ABC 6.** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**ABC 7.** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**ABC 8.** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**ABC 9.** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**ABC 10.** 8.15. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

## CONCERTS

**HENRY WOOD PROMS.** Royal Albert Hall, 7.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**WEMBLEY EMPERE PALACE.** 11. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**MOSCOW STATE CIRCUS.** 7.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**LIBRARY THEATRE.** 8.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**CHICHESTER.** 8.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**LIVERPOOL.** 8.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**DAVENPORT.** 8.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

**PULLMAN.** 8.30. *My Musical 5.0. A LIFETIME SHOW BOAT* with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN.

## THEATRES (Outside London)

## CINEMAS

## CONCERTS

## CIRCUS

## THEATRES (Outside London)

## CINEMAS

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# £450,000 for urban aid programme

By CAMPBELL PAGE

The Home Office announced yesterday of £450,000 for non-capital projects under the Urban Aid programme for special social needs.

The 222 projects recommended by 93 local authorities in England and Wales are to be aided by a 75 per cent grant from the Exchequer in cases for up to five years.

Among English counties, Durham is getting a recurrent grant of £10,000 for family planning services. The Home Office is spending £24,000 on 18 projects proposed by 11 county councils, £100,000 on 64 projects proposed by 22 London authorities, £250,000 on 124 projects proposed by 46 county boroughs, and £23,000 on 13 projects proposed by 13 Welsh authorities.

Expenditure on health and welfare projects will amount to £238,000, on educational projects to £50,000, and on housing aid centres to £50,000. The remaining £82,000 will be spent on community projects including advice centres, youth schemes, adventure play-grounds, preschool play groups, and other play schemes.

A Welsh Correspondent writes: A project on juvenile delinquency, and help for landladies who take in patients from a Denbighshire psychiatric hospital, is among the projects costing over £23,000, which have been approved for Wales. Thirteen projects proposed by Welsh local authorities will receive aid.

Some £6,000 a year will be used by the Cardiff city council for a project on juvenile delinquency. An action group of teachers and social workers has been pressing for some time for staff and money to tackle this problem.

In Denbighshire, £5,000 will be given to landladies to improve fire precautions. These include boarding houses for former patients of the North Wales Psychiatric Hospital, and considerable concern was voiced recently about unsuitable conditions at some of the houses.

In Flintshire, urban aid grants will be used to train volunteers for a daily visiting service to elderly people living alone in the Connah's Quay area. In Pembrokeshire, six play groups are to be formed in Pembrokeshire Dock. Lectures and group discussions are also to be arranged for parents on all aspects of child care.

The family planning service in Wales also gets much needed help. It is to be extended in Cardiff, Swansea, Carmarthen, and Monmouth, with special emphasis on domiciliary visits.

edonian-BUA, the "second airline formed last member by the amalgamation of United Airways and United Airways, carried 100,000 more passengers in the first half of this year than in the same period in the period of 1970.

# Home loans for the single

By Malcolm Stuart

ALTHOUGH the Greater London Council relaxed its mortgage rules yesterday, its leader, Sir Desmond Plummer, admitted it will take a £2,000-a-year income to qualify for a £5,000 advance.

The GLC offers 100 per cent mortgages but Shelter, the homeless campaigner, estimates that the average price of a Victorian terrace house is now between £5,500 and £6,000.

"This is in a mixed area that may or may not come up in the world—like East Ham or Stoke Newington," said Shelter. "Once there is a hint that an area is becoming smart, the prices shoot up."

Building societies now have so much money that fewer people are turning to the GLC. That is why the council announced yesterday it would extend its mortgage scheme to flats and bachelors of all ages and would grant mortgages to single people.

"We particularly want to help middle-aged men and women living alone in rented accommodation," said Sir Desmond.

Desmond. But there would be no relaxation in the council's rule that monthly repayments should not exceed one fifth of the borrower's income.

"Under the previous administration there was no income rule and this brought about a lot of failures," said Sir Desmond, who is leader of the Conservative majority. The council is prepared to take a wife's earnings into full account but will not consider a mortgage to people earning less than £30 a week. An income of £38 a week or £2,000 a year is necessary for a £5,000 mortgage.

"Incomes are rising as well as prices. A lot of women are earning that sort of money now," said Sir Desmond. The most recent survey of office salaries by the Alfred Marks employment bureau said that £2,000 a year is now the figure that top executive secretaries aspire to, but most are in their 30s before reaching this salary.

"Well, cheaper, older houses do seem to be available in some areas. And we are the people to help here. People usually come to us after they have been turned down by building societies and borough councils."

The GLC has £55 millions available for mortgages to residents of London in this financial year. The general rule of thumb is that mortgages should not exceed 2½ to three times the borrower's annual income. In practical terms this means a repayment equal to one week's pay every month.

A spokesman for the Building Societies Association said: "Conditions are now as good as they are ever likely to get. Old houses generally are regarded in a much more favourable light now and single people with the right income have no great difficulty in getting help from us."

The maximum figure for a

GLC loan is £7,500 which is now the sum required for a two-bedroom postwar maisonette in most London suburbs. Some building societies believe that the GLC schemes largely help professional people to "pioneer" Victorian areas of London which then become too expensive for working class people to live in.

The "smart" demand has turned from Georgian buildings to bow-windowed homes built for clerks in the 1890s. Forest Hill and Sydenham in South London are areas being heavily pioneered on GLC mortgages.

The council admits that this may happen but feels that the trend is not bad if it prevents an area of solid houses from deteriorating into slums. And it believes that one group which might be attracted by an easy mortgage scheme are sitting, controlled tenants, whose landlords would probably sell at a low figure. But Shelter fears the scheme will be of little help to London's poorly housed families.

Mr Mudd said the campaign of the European Movement in Western Cornwall had been "almost a travelling circus". Meetings were held with no previous publicity, halls were jammed with pro-market supporters, and conclusions were reached that were at variance with local opinion generally.

European Movement supporters had gone to his own constituency, gone to the Conservative Club for a few drinks, then passed on to the local newspaper office to tell them that all the Tories were in favour of the Common Market. He himself had been speaking against it since 1961.

So far, said Mr Mudd, he had received 988 letters against the Market, and 18 in favour. He was taking a referendum of every hundredth voter "and I am sure this will confirm that my constituency is totally opposed to entering."

Mr Mudd even managed to be sour about some of the European Movement's "join-in-for-fun" literature, an example of which, showing a public young woman, was waved about at yesterday's press conference. "Britain will ride into Europe on the over-developed bust of a bikini girl," glared Mr Mudd. This, apparently, could be construed as an attack on one of the real effects of the so-called box of delights that would turn out to be a Pandora's box would (no shortage of analogies) be political impotence.

The latest recruit to the Common Market Safeguards Campaign (which, broadly, opposes entry except on terms that would be unacceptable to the Six), is Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Glasgow Cathcart, who resigned as a Government Minister on the Market issue. Yesterday he savaged the idea of Europe being "fun". "If everyone who takes part in this campaign must realise this is not in any way a fun issue but a desperately serious issue," he thought it vital that both arguments were put to the people.

Mr Douglas Jay, chairman of

# Campaign for Market 'like mobile circus'

By DENNIS BARKER

Common Market guerrilla warfare has turned into open conflict. This came officially yesterday from Mr David Mudd, Conservative MP for Falmouth and Camborne. He used the announcement of the Common Market Safeguards Campaign's new plans—a London rally in October, other rallies in Bristol and Edinburgh—to criticise the technique the pro-Marketisers have used so far.

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# Goodbye to all that...

LORD ROBENS, who was a Labour MP for 15 years and Minister of Labour in 1951, has admitted that he is no longer a socialist.

The former National Coal Board chairman, now chairman of Vickers, said in a recorded Anglia Television interview to be seen on September 13: "I'm not a socialist. I am a realist."

A person who believes that the State should own the whole of the means of production, distribution, and exchange and in my teens I believed that was right.

"I don't believe that is right today. I think it's a nonsense, I don't think it is real and I believe that over 90 per cent of the people who vote Labour believe it to be unreal as well."

Lord Robens, who is 61, said: "The truth is I see it is that party politics are tearing this country apart. Every third election, he thought, people should vote for programmes rather than parties."

"What is required is a careful analysis as to what is best done by public ownership, what is best done by private enterprise, and then this widening sandwich in the middle."

# Oilmen agree in sea gas dispute

Two oil companies have reached agreement in the legal battle over their search for North Sea gas. The High Court was told yesterday.

Amoco (UK) Exploration Company had sought an order that Total Oil Marine should honour a bargain to share information obtained from test wells drilled by the two companies.

Yesterday, Mr Sydney Templeman, QC, for Amoco, told Mr Justice Brightman: "The parties have reached an amicable agreement."

Reading a prepared statement, Mr Templeman said that the dispute had arisen out of a difference of opinion on the interpretation of two well trade agreements which gave Amoco an option to obtain data from one of Total's recently opened North Sea wells. The difference concerned the frequency of supply of data.

Mr Sam Silkin, QC, for Total, confirmed the agreement. After the hearing, Amoco's solicitors declined to say whether or not Amoco had been given the information it had sought from Total.

Last Wednesday, Mr Templeman said that Amoco claimed they had a binding agreement with Total for the exchange of information about exploratory wells. Amoco had passed on their information but Total had not.

# 'Lethal' pay protest

THE teaching hospitals' representative in pay talks, Mr Henry Brinton, announced yesterday that he is resigning because, he says, the Whitley Council machinery for pay scales is obsolete—and could cost lives.

"I am seriously concerned that lives may be lost because doctors are not backed by an adequate number of such people as radiographers and theatre technicians," Mr Brinton said. "The reason is that we are not allowed to pay them a proper salary."

Mr Brinton, aged 70, a scientific writer, is a governor of Westminster Hospital and a member of the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. "The Whitley Council has no control over the rates it can offer—the decision is ultimately decided by the Treasury," he said at his home in Selsey, Sussex.

He believes that the time is rapidly passing when hospital staff will accept low wages through devotion to their job. In spite of the manifest danger of wage inflation I do not believe that the public as a whole wishes to trade on the benevolence of those who care for them in sickness," he said.

# Marriage was valid

Ian and Jennifer Minton, both 18, learned at Minehead yesterday that their marriage on Saturday was legal after all.

Doubts about the legality of their marriage at Banwell Methodist Church, Somerset, arose because the registrar heard the declaration just after 6 p.m. Weddings under the Marriage Act, 1949, should take place between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. But Somerset House said yesterday that the Act does not state that a marriage after 6 p.m. is not valid.

Mr and Mrs Minton will continue to honeymoon in the West Country until the weekend, when they will travel to Shropshire, where Ian is renting a house at his RAF camp.

# Second elm at theatre felled

A second elm tree infected with Dutch elm disease was felled yesterday in the grounds of Chichester Festival Theatre. All the 20 tall elms, some of them 120 years old, which surround the theatre have been affected by the disease.

# Lord Brockway

Lord Brockway, aged 82, has been admitted to Hammersmith Hospital for an operation on a blocked artery in the leg.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### EDUCATIONAL

#### AK EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

AUSTIN LONDON BIRMINGHAM MANCHESTER GLASGOW  
KNIGHT 01-457 9281 021-454 7351 061-228 1488 041-246 6171  
LIMITED

Applicants should write direct to the address stated in the appropriate advertisement.

#### ADMINISTRATION

##### DOMESTIC BURSAR

CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON  
The Bursar of the City of Southampton is seeking a qualified person to fill the post of Domestic Bursar. The successful candidate will be responsible for the financial management of the City's domestic services. The post is full-time and requires a degree in accountancy or a similar qualification. Applications should be sent to the City Clerk, City of Southampton, 100, Commercial Road, Southampton, SO9 4XZ, by 27th August, 1971.

#### SPECIAL EDUCATION

##### TEACHER FOR SPECIAL CLASS FOR PARTIALLY HEARING PUPILS

CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
A man or woman is required to teach in a special class for partially hearing pupils in the Woodhouse County Primary School. The successful candidate will be responsible for the educational progress of the pupils in the class. The post is full-time and requires a degree in education or a similar qualification. Applications should be sent to the County Education Officer, Cheshire Education Committee, 100, Victoria Road, Manchester, M1 2JL, by 27th August, 1971.

### GENERAL

#### Sociologist

APIII £1515-£1776 p.a. (plus approx. 9% salary increase from 1st July 1971)

This Authority has adopted a corporate approach to management and the Planning Office in this department has a key role in policy formulation. Work has now started on the preparation of a Structure Plan which is to be submitted in March 1973.

The person will be appointed as a Planning Assistant but will work as a Sociologist on the social aspects of planning, and this would involve close liaison with other Corporation departments and organisations in the City. Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons possessing a degree in Sociology and some experience in a Planning Office would be an advantage.

Post supernumerary, five day working week, good social facilities. A conditional grant of up to £150 towards legal costs and up to £50 towards removal expenses may be available. Temporary housing accommodation may be available in certain circumstances. A scheme exists for mortgage advances of up to 100 per cent for the purchase of a house in Coventry.

Application forms from the City Architect & Planning Officer, Council House, Coventry, Returnable by Sept. 10

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

##### Research Unit

The Department is setting up a small Research Unit which will work directly to the Deputy Director. Initially the unit will be concerned with research into Forward Planning and with evaluating the effectiveness of services provided by the department. The unit will consist of a Research Officer, Research Assistant and clerical help. Applications are invited for the following posts:

#### Research Officer

(£2,199 p.a.-£2,973 p.a.)

The successful applicant will head the research team. He or she must have experience of research together with a degree in the social sciences. Experience of social work would be an advantage, but is not essential.

#### Research Assistant

(£1,140 p.a.-£1,553 p.a.)

The successful applicant will assist the Research Officer. He or she will probably be a graduate in the social sciences. Experience of research will be an advantage.

Application forms and further details from Mr. E. C. Culham, Director of Social Services, Sovereign House, Queens Bridge Road, Nottingham, NG2 1NW.

### CITY OF SHEFFIELD

#### DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE

##### Environmental Design Section

#### CHIEF ASSISTANT PLANNING OFFICERS

£2,765-£3,250

The City Council has an extensive programme of environmental improvement throughout its area and needs a Planning Officer to assist in the planning of these improvements. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning of these improvements and will be required to work closely with the Architectural Department. The post is full-time and requires a degree in planning or a similar qualification. Applications should be sent to the City Clerk, City of Sheffield, 100, Victoria Road, Sheffield, S1 2JL, by 27th August, 1971.

### The Hollies

#### F.C.J. Grammar School

ST. DUNSTON, MANCHESTER 20

QUALIFIED BURSAR required for the post of Bursar. The successful candidate will be responsible for the financial management of the school. The post is full-time and requires a degree in accountancy or a similar qualification. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, F.C.J. Grammar School, St. Dunston, Manchester, M20 2JL, by 27th August, 1971.

### HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

#### South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board, Scotland

##### APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY, HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to fill the post of Assistant Secretary, Headquarters Staff. The successful candidate will be responsible for the administrative management of the Board. The post is full-time and requires a degree in administration or a similar qualification. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board, 100, Victoria Road, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL, by 27th August, 1971.

### Lancashire Education Committee

#### Stratford Divisional Executive

##### LOSTOCK SECONDARY SCHOOL

(£70 Midday)

Required for September, 1971. Qualified for the post of Head of the School. The successful candidate will be responsible for the educational progress of the pupils in the school. The post is full-time and requires a degree in education or a similar qualification. Applications should be sent to the Committee Secretary, Lancashire Education Committee, 100, Victoria Road, Manchester, M1 2JL, by 27th August, 1971.

### West Riding County Council

#### ROTHAM VALLEY COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

##### Department of Technology

#### LECTURER GRADE 1 IN MINING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applicants should possess a Higher National Certificate in Electrical Engineering and a degree in electrical engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the subject in the college. The post is full-time and requires a degree in electrical engineering or a similar qualification. Applications should be sent to the Committee Secretary, West Riding County Council, 100, Victoria Road, Leeds, LS1 2JL, by 27th August, 1971.

### WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

#### Land Reclamation Programme

The following staff are urgently needed in the Engineering Team

#### TWO ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEERS

(a) P.O.1A-£2,556-£2,949  
(b) S.O. -£2,106-£2,556 (Bar)-£2,751

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

T.4-T.7-£1,272-£2,268

The above salary scales are subject to review

Starting Salaries dependent upon qualifications and experience

For full details write to:-  
L. N. Fraser, M.Eng., C.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.T.P.L.,  
County Planning Officer,  
Raines House, Denby Dale Road,  
Wakefield, Yorkshire.  
or telephone Wakefield 74734 Ext. 26

Closing date for applications—6th September, 1971.

### POLYTECHNICS

#### The POLYTECHNIC WOLVERHAMPTON

##### Faculty of Business

#### Lecturer II in Marketing

To teach Marketing in HND, DMS and Institute of Marketing Courses.

Salary Scale £1,947-£2,537 p.a.

Application forms and details from The Establishment Officer, Room NP/4, Wolverhampton WV1 1LY.



هكذا من الأهل



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

تحت إشراف

Tug of love cases

Adventure playground

New lines

## Hermit seeks angel

by John G. Kemp

FRIENDS now and again suggest that my long standing and rather unusual problem could be solved by an advertisement. How to make it terse, yet sufficiently explicit to eliminate random replies but not intimidate possibly useful ones? I had thought of sending a letter or an article to one of the major periodicals, but then it seemed to me its theme would be considered too individual and isolated to merit publication.

This idea was revived by an article dealing with the experiences of some people of mature age seeking companionship through the "small ads." These were people who can see, hear, and travel about on their own, and if advertising their need was to little purpose, what could it serve me, who can do none of these things?

Since the Second World War I have lived in this home for the blind in London, pursuing my trade of basket-making, always free to leave when I wish and elsewhere to go, and that was my object from the outset. Living as one of a group of the disabled is physically cramping, mentally and socially isolating for me, anyway, although a few outside friends have been made and a weekly or fortnightly visit may be expected from one or another.

My first objective was a small house and workshop in the country, I like making baskets and need the bodily activity. I could then offer accommodation to a companion who would make the place homely. A more intimate relation was not in the forefront of my mind.

It is about 20 years since, with help from a friend on the spot and my small capital, a cottage was bought in remote Gloucestershire, where I had lived and worked after being blitzed out of London. Yes, without vacant possession, but only because the tenants disliked the house and wished to move, they assured us.

Briefly they didn't move, and were not at all nice. After five years I sold to our tenants. My partner by then had left the district after an illness, and there was no one at hand to fight a case for possession.

## Dissension

Freed for a fresh venture, I approached a small farming group of religious converts and their families already known to me. They received me cordially and agreed to build me a bungalow on their land. It was understood the community would be my social environment, although I was not of their creed. A person to whom the group owed deference let it be known that he also favoured the idea and thought it time the community justified its existence in some such way.

The community fell into dissension within itself and with its spiritual mentors, and I could not get a straight yes or no about the bungalow. Four years passed, then a letter came to announce the death of the community's benefactress and that our arrangement was at an end. No explanation offered. Who or what went wrong, I never ascertained.

The next move was an advertisement to the effect: "Blind basket-maker, also deaf but active, independent, seeks board and lodging in rural West Country. Some companionship." This might at last start things off. A friend living in those parts was to sift the avalanche and follow up. I would have chosen a local paper, but she thought the journal of her quiet sect a better medium.

There was, I think, just one reply: a lady recently widowed and needing a purpose in life, offered to find a house and make a home for us both. We met at my friend's home. First impressions: delightful. She took readily to the way of talking to me, an adaptation of the deaf alphabet. We were about the same height and build (I am a five foot four light-weight), a good point if she was to be my future guide.

## Lady's resolve

In the course of correspondence, however, it became sadly obvious we had little else in common, and that the lady's resolve was wilting. I'd mentioned the extent to which I could help if a price was above her stated limit. She reported houses viewed well below her top and liked very much, but all were so far from her friends. Her purpose appeared firmer in one frightful particular, to wear me from my carnivorous and pipe-smoking way of life. I saw the thing through as far as it would go, and then when the lady decided, without asking my views, that we were to take a flat in "a strictly vegetarian and non-smoking" guest house, adding, "your idea of a house of our own is adventurous and heroic, but it's not me." I closed down.

These are only the major engagements of a campaign begun in my young and innocent forties, and which finds me now still in the field and hoping still for a way out from an environment which grows inevitably more institutional and enclosed as time wears on. Quite a nice place of its kind, but... well, it's not me.

The home has existed long enough now for local interest to fade, and people with time to spare do not seem, as they used, to drop in to do little things for the residents—read, chat, or shop. As for me, the friends and outside contacts slowly made over the years marry, move away, or fade out, and others more slowly take their place. Many days can pass before a letter gets adequately read, or my typing is checked.

So the dream is still of a little home and garden in the country, and an angel in the house for company, a reasonably sophisticated and literate one able to integrate with the local life, and perhaps having a practical interest in the crafts.

Being this hermit's companion would not preclude other employment. He needs no help when on familiar ground or at work, has no ailments, is tidy and quiet-minded, likes to discuss current affairs with people who may know more about them. He does not ask for a saint: a secular angel would do.



"A few dramatic situations hit the headlines and people say this should not be allowed to happen, therefore we must change the law. It is a fallacy. In the area of human relations, you cannot legislate to prevent pain."

## Foster-mothers shouldn't complain

DENIS ALLEN, director of social services for East Sussex, talks to OLGA FRANKLIN

IN THE TUG-OF-LOVE SEVENTIES, public opinion seems to have swung right against the natural mother in favour of the foster mother. There are calls for an inquiry and a change in the law concerning fostered children. The real mother, in popular imagination, has become the wicked fairy, and the wicked witch is "The Authority"—the children's department. Local authorities have said little, but some of them are naturally embittered by what they see as the unfairness of the public, and the media.

I know from experience how many devoted and caring children's officers there are, and discussed this problem with one of the most outstanding of them, Denis Allen, now director of social services for East Sussex County Council. I first met him when I was writing a book about Peter Lloyd Jeffcock, the 39-year-old ex-public school teacher, estate manager in Horley, Surrey, who was entrusted with the care of 12 foster children. It was Denis Allen, then a senior children's officer with the LCC who made the decision because, he said: "Jeffcock was able to give them love and attention. We felt that was the only thing that mattered. If children are deprived of individual love they grow up incapable of giving love to their own children."

"Of course, one makes mistakes. I once made a mistake in the way I once made a mistake to a child about its mother. I told Mark—I now believe in the wrong way at the wrong time how his mother had been found wandering in her nightdress on a railway station and taken to a mental home. Mark became delinquent after that; no foster home could hold him. In the end I took him home and is doing well. He is all right now and is doing

well. But I have never forgotten my mistake.

"The trouble is that the so-called tug-of-love situation is not just one situation; it is always different. There isn't a prototype case. I think many foster-parents do take children because they have got a lot of affection to give and this is a very wholesome thing. There are some foster-parents who take children because they think they've got something to give but also because they have got their own needs still unsatisfied. Maybe they're at loggerheads with a husband, disappointed in their own children, or the wife is looking for some sort of compensation. I'm not saying they are the majority. The majority are capable of being sufficiently objective not to get over-involved.

## Cold freeze

"I do know from my own knowledge, where there is an over-involvement, usually on the part of the foster-mother, seldom the foster-father, which clouds her judgment, this in itself pushes her to freeze out the natural parent. If the real mother wants to get rid of the child, she offers it for adoption, never fostering. How well fostering works out depends at least as much on the foster mother's willingness to keep the parent's image in front of the child as upon the real parent. Even from an early age, it depends on what the child has been told. If the child has been told 'your mother is worthless and she will never come to see you,' then the child will naturally look upon the foster mother as the mother-substitute.

"If the child has been told, 'you are living with us until your mother can provide for you and it may be years and we love you but in the long run you will go back to your real

mother'; then all is well. Many foster-parents do say this to the child but not without the mother maintaining contact. There must be concrete contact and the success of that depends on the foster-mother's willingness to have the mother's contact and to help the child think of its mother as a good mother.

"Often it is just not possible to reveal the whole story because there must be absolute confidentiality as with a doctor. Often the foster-mother will tell a reporter of course the real mother never comes to see her; mentally convincing herself this is true.

"And where a mother has no contact at all, the law provides that the local authority can assume the rights of the natural parent. In the cases which I have known, I have seen that we were in the position to resist the real mother. I recall one mother who abandoned her child because she couldn't cope, and we received the child into care and boarded him out with foster-parents. Eight years later, she came back, saying she was now married and wanted the child back, but in the meantime we had assumed her parental rights giving us legal control and after talking it over with the foster-mother, real mother and her husband, we made it clear we would not let her have the child back. It was then open to her to take the case to court. In fact she was sufficiently convinced of the rightness of our point of view, that she never did.

"I know the public and the media do not fully know all this. Even some MPs who advocate changes in the law are not sufficiently aware of what the present law provides. The facts are these: where children are placed in care (not placed privately) and are abandoned by the real mother for one year—one year's complete absence—we as the local authority can assume legal rights and having done that

the parent cannot demand the child back.

"Often, of course, a case is taken out of our control. A foster-parent might take High Court proceedings. There might be a two-year delay. I remember one case where it took two years by which time much damage had been done to the child, and the local people were up in arms without understanding that we were powerless to prevent any handing-over of the child.

## Always pain

"A lot of tug-of-love situations involve people who have put so much personal investment in it and are so dependent on what they get back from the child, that sometimes it is their own loss they cannot tolerate. I do not mean financial but emotional investment. The money does not play a part. In East Sussex the top rate we pay is 27 a week to foster-parents. That must include some overheads as well and we would only pay that where the child made special demands or did a lot of damage.

"There is always pain involved: often I knew I was breaking the foster-mother's heart; even in cases where I was asked to remove the child I knew I was doing something painful because the foster-parents felt they'd failed if they could not cope and they knew the child must suffer and they'd wanted to succeed and give the child love. It is always difficult to know whose rights should come first or to know what's best for the child. You can't know! You can only tell ten years later. You just do the best you can.

"A good foster-mother is one who doesn't pretend, who doesn't for instance pretend her own home or husband or marriage is perfect. In

fact, a woman living in the real world and not a dream one.

"The trouble is a few dramatic situations hit the headlines and people say 'this should not be allowed to happen, therefore we must change the law.' It is a fallacy. A change in the law does not necessarily improve things. In the area of human relations, you cannot legislate to prevent pain. It is not possible. What we do need is a legal framework which is flexible enough to apply different remedies to different cases and provide quick solutions. In fact, instead of the High Court and long delays, I'd like to see a Family Court with powers to take quick decisions."

I think that Denis Allen will have some valuable evidence to give to the Houghton Committee now considering their report not only on adoption but also, by public demand, on fostering. As a little boy Denis and his brothers also lost their home for some years and were fostered out very happily. In the war, working as a cable clerk with Cable & Wireless, he became interested in helping child refugees from Hitler's Germany. When the war ended, he became a children's officer with the LCC.

What does Denis Allen seek in finding good foster-parents? "I look for people who feel they have fulfilled themselves. By that I mean people who are satisfied. You can tell by what they contribute to people around them. You judge by their personality. People who, on the whole, complain, are not satisfied people.

"That's why I say good foster-mothers can actually help to teach the real mother how to be a good one in future. How to be firm and kind and loving instead of one day bringing a child expensive presents and next day abandoning it. Many natural mothers learn to be grateful to the foster-mother, who has been their best friend."

## About the house

by Diana Pollock

WE ARE a sadly underlit nation. The average 1,100 sq. ft. three-bedroom house is still fitted with no more than 10 light outlets. In fact we are hung up in the past when electricity was a new and expensive toy. Most homes only spend £3 a year on lighting. The money saved on using 40-watt bulbs on the stairs (making unit steps and corners an accident hazard) and switching off lights is less than the household budget for iced lollies. It only costs 1p of electricity to light a 60-watt bulb for 15 hours, 100-watt bulb for 13 hours, or a 50-watt fluorescent tube for 14 hours—the tube giving three times as much light as a 100-watt bulb. (The Electricity Council has produced an excellent, full-colour leaflet about home lighting to help anyone considering lighting a new house, saving any conversion, or just rearranging—a good time to instal new light outlets. "Lighting Your Home" costs 20p from electricity showrooms or from the Electricity Council, Marketing Dept., 1 Charing Cross, London SW1A 2DS. Should anyone want to know about electric living, Anthony Eyers's "Home Electricity" (Fulham Books, £1.75), has been my own electric bible ever since it was published in 1969.

## Wall units

FITTED CUPBOARDS not only look pleasant in a kitchen, they are a sensible use of space. Solarbo (better known till now for their curtain tracks and pelmets) have a mail order service of attractive—both price and looks—pine kitchen fittings. Fronts are panelled or louvered and all units are knock-down, coming in flat cartons with assembly instructions, a choice of round brass, white china, or brass drop-ring handles, and Warerite tops white and five colours choice. The basic floor unit, 36in. high, 21in. deep, and with black kick-strip base, costs £8.25. With one shelf £9.40. Basic wall unit with two shelves is 30in. high, 21in. wide, and 12in. deep, price £9.

With the order form all the components are clearly illustrated. You decide what you need. There are sink units, drawers of glass-clear styrene, or slide-out baskets of white plastic covered wire. You can tell by the units at the two Solarbo showrooms—230 Fulham Road, London SW 1 (01-352 1491) or Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex (Lancing 2841), from whom the brochures and order forms also come.

## Kitchen scales

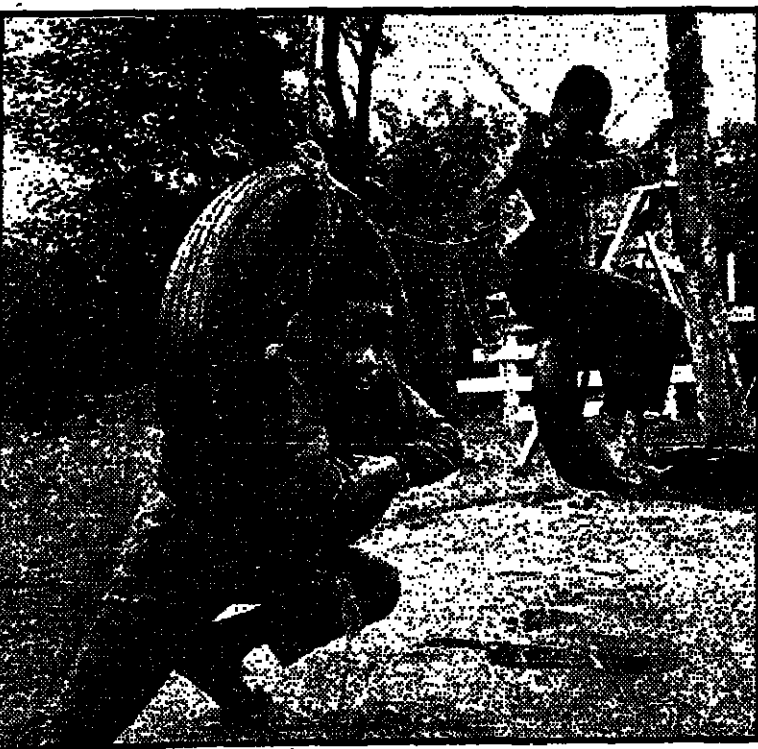
SALTER'S Lightline 21 kitchen scales is of Swedish design, with white base, and smoke-coloured scoop—all plastic. The scoop can hold a plate, and its sharp angles are excellent pourers. The dial is marked with kilos/grammes as well as lb/oz.—useful for creeping measurement or for recipes gathered on holidays abroad. It is 8 1/2in. high, 5 1/2in. and 8 1/2in. deep, carries a two-year guarantee, and costs £2.60 from the kitchenware departments of most large shops.

## Bath crystals

RADOX bath crystals are made in three nice smells, Bouquet, Pine and Cologne, each costing 28p for 598 grammes, in the usual plain pack. The manufacturers are now offering a simple, inoffensive stopper top jar in ivory coloured polythene for the same price—full. Meaning you get one lot of salts free—or the jar for nothing, depending on how you look at it. The jar is 7 inches high and can be bought from most chemists.

## Misadventure

by LAURA GRIMOND



I ONCE SNEERED at adventure playgrounds, comparing their concrete and asphalt amenities with the delights of climbing real trees. But now, since visiting the Handsworth adventure playground, I take it all back.

Here in a seedy Birmingham slum is the kind of paradise no child of any age could resist, and for three years now it has been pub, club, fairground, and home from home to hundreds of children who probably need such a refuge as much as any in Britain.

The first most obvious thing about it is its size: space is always exhilarating to children. Then it has real trees, not miserable architects' mock-ups, a great high mound of earth fit for the king-of-the-castle instead of a miserable dunghill made for rocks to crow on, to say nothing of huts to play houses in, places to paint, and plenty of enticing junk. There is life here and space and mystery, green shade and green leaves. Best of all, it is run by people who seem to know how to make friends with young people, how to offer them fun and security but also opportunities to help one another.

How did it start? In 1967 local parents, social workers, and people from Birmingham University realised the need. With help from IVS and Handsworth Community Venture, they acquired the site, cleared it of rubble, and by July, 1968, it was open.

In an area where multi-occupation is normal and overcrowding rife (a survey in Handsworth found a family with eight children living in a single room 12ft by 9ft), imagine the luxury of plenty of room, a place where children can run and jump, actually climb trees, swing from ropes, go over assault courses or, if they prefer, build

or paint or play table tennis (the playground table tennis table have become Birmingham youth club champions).

Thanks to a grant from Christian Aid a permanent leader, Mrs Diana Newton, was appointed who not only recruited volunteers to keep the playground suitably staffed during all its seven days a week, but also made it the centre of much needed communal and recreational activity. Clubs sprang up, a weight-lifting club, a football team run by local fathers, a play group for under-fives now patronised by mothers of many nationalities.

These developments have prompted the formation of a second play group—another product of joint effort by Mrs Newton and Bob Holman (one-time child care officer, now lecturer in social work at Birmingham University) and a day-care centre where some of the many mothers in need can leave their children all day while they work, or for shorter periods in order to relieve the load in overcrowded homes where younger members of big families may otherwise spend most of their waking, as well as their sleeping, lives caged in a cot.

It is rare to be able to write with enthusiasm about places like these but, unfortunately, there is an unhappy ending ahead. The adventure playground has not to move: the site with its forest trees is wanted for a primary school. The fact that the school is just as much needed doesn't make it any better. It is rather like pulling down St Paul's Cathedral because we want a new teaching hospital. How tragic they couldn't find somewhere else to displace some of the crumbling housing in Soho Handsworth for instance, rather than destroy a children's paradise.



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# The remaking of Japan

ANTHONY HARRIS on the curious working's of the Japanese economy

THE dollar crisis, as is widely recognised, is especially a crisis in relations between the US and Japan. When President Nixon arranged to visit Tokyo in April, he was in a position to do just that. When the President talks of "unfair exchange rates" he means the exchange rate between the dollar and the yen. In the past two weeks the Japanese central bank has bought \$2,000 million at the old exchange rate—half of it in the past two days, when the yen was at a level of 360 to the dollar. It has been an expensive way of telling the President what he can do with his ideas about fair rates—so expensive that it now looks as if Japan may have to desist.

For more than a year now, this row has threatened to explode in a way which would

do grave damage to everyone's trade, and unless the Japanese do now climb down, it could still do so. It has brought the US twice to the brink of protectionism. Last year the President's Commission on International Trade Policy drafted his famous trade bill, which would have given the President plenary and deeply embarrassing powers to protect US industry; yet no one would have been more horrified to see the Bill made law than Congressman Mills, who explained, purely designed to bring pressure on Japan in the textile talks then going on: Japan resisted so long that only some adroit time-table manoeuvres by Mills and others killed his own Bill.

Now we have another US move—the import surcharge—designed to pressure the Japanese, this time to revise the yen. And if Japan should resist this time, the whole system of adjustments

required to resolve the crisis would become impossible. The exporters of Britain, Germany and other industrialised countries simply cannot afford to watch their Governments hand a new competitive advantage to Japan, which has already the fastest-growing exports and the biggest trade surplus in the world—and by a long way.

So why are the Japanese so obstinate? Why can't they see things our way?

Start discussing such questions with a Japanese, and one begins to despair of even the possibility of an understanding: market economies, the basis of international trade understandings, don't seem to translate into Japanese. Here, for example, are some of the recent measures they have taken in international trade:

a "voluntary export restraint programme" for textiles, to satisfy President Nixon and Congressman Mills; the for-

mation of a tightly disciplined cartel to raise the prices of desk-top calculators, so that they should not be quite so competitive; a combination of restraint and higher prices for steel; a programme to raise the prices of Japanese cars.

The logic behind such measures is usually Japanese. Here is a sample, straight from an explanatory document from the all-powerful trade ministry, MITI: "Japan stands squarely behind the principle of free trade... Its aim is for an orderly development of trade. This means taking pains to avoid any abrupt increase in or excessive concentration of particular export items in particular markets which might produce problems for other nations."

(However) what Japan means by orderly marketing is not merely a policy of export restraint. In avoiding conflicts it is just as

important for the importing country to do its best to make its own industry as efficient as possible, and to make the necessary shifts among various sectors of industry. This kind of give and take is basic to the principle of free trade.

In other words, it's all our fault for not keeping up with the Japanese. We should be properly ashamed and adapt our economies to take Japanese exports without disruption. They give, we take.

The problem is unfortunately much more than semantic: the fastest possible "orderly" growth of exports, and a big trade surplus, are central both to Japanese strategy and the Japanese economy.

The Japanese see themselves as 100 million people crammed onto a tiny little island with even less natural resources than we have; they also see themselves as still relatively poor—partly a delu-

sion arising from an unrealistic exchange rate, partly a perfectly true statement about pollution and inadequate housing. They are engaged on an urgent and carefully planned campaign to discover, develop and exploit natural resources for their foreseeable future needs. The trade surplus is not merely essential to keep Japanese industry going, but is used to finance an almost military campaign of foreign investment in minerals, oil, timber, plantations.

With this long view—they see their plans stretching to the end of the century—the present aggressiveness is a passing phase, like the somewhat similar British international expansion a century ago. When the new mines are producing and the wells are gushing, Japanese imports will rise sharply, and industry will be redirected to building up the country's social capital. Trade will pro-

bably tend to deficit—to be financed from the income of foreign investments (again like Britain); even now, the super-rapid increase in Japanese wages (a regular 15.20 per cent per cent a year) is outstripping productivity, and Japan fears a loss of competitiveness. And given a sudden, disruptive change in the terms of trading in her largest export market, Japan also fears a slump.

So Japan deserves some sympathy and understanding. We can master the language as well as we can. She will probably lose the exchange rate battle; she may need aid and forbearance while she makes the necessary adaptations to a more sociable pace of export growth—what MITI would call "orderly" growth. But she will not, in the end, be forced to dance with this young, vigorous partner, or we may all fall flat on our faces.

JIMMY REID is one of the leaders of the work-in at the old John Brown shipyard in Clydeside, which is one of the two big yards the Government proposes to close down. He is the man who coined the name Upper Clyde Shipyard Workers Unlimited for the cooperative of workers who now run the yard, the man who refused to shake John Davies's hand when the Minister went to Glasgow to talk about the closures; he says if he had shaken Mr Davies's hand, the Minister would have been for burning his off the next morning at the yard.

He is a man who sees himself in the continuing tradition of British labour, of the Chartists, the pioneers of the Labour Party, the men who lost so bitterly in 1928, and the hunger marchers of the 1930s. He was born in 1932, but he remembers what he saw as a small boy in Glasgow before the war, and he cannot forget the injustice. He is a vigorous, eloquent man who cannot be a Labour MP. It is a crying shame that he is not, but he cannot be because he is a Communist. He is also, I believe, a moderate man.

The way into Glasgow from the airport is almost unbroken desolation and dirty tenements. The way out from the city to John Brown's yard is not so much better. A sign on a wall advertises a Gospel Tent, and the message of the Gospel is "Lord Let Glasgow Flourish." Past the Cadogan Vaux, which is a pub, you come to the yard. There are posters saying "Save UCS. Save Scotland." There, on a winter's day in August, I met Mr Reid in a gatehouse.

He said he had no objection to an interview. I said I didn't want to ask if he hadn't started work when he left school at 15, not in a shipyard but in a stock-broker's office. He said he had. The Labour Exchange sent him there, and he got on all right with the old man, but left after 18 months, on principle. There was one client who used to come into the office, selling 20,000 of this and buying 10,000 of that, and the young Reid could not help contrasting this "parasitic exercise, which created nothing, with the realities of his own working class life."

His father and the men around him worked all their lives creating wealth and in the end handing it away. And when he was sent to a lecture one day, he heard the lecturer say that the Stock Exchange would last as long as the present system, and

## The Terry Coleman interview



on Clydeside



REID AND DAVIES: no handshakes

## Jimmy Reid: better red than bled

thereupon, thinking he was entitled to more security than that, he left, and took up a five year apprenticeship in marine engineering.

He had been a member of the Labour Party, and was Chancery in the Glasgow youth parliament, but by 1948 he was convinced the Atlee Government was not Socialist enough, and joined the Communist Party. After some years he became full-time secretary of the Scottish CP, but resigned this office in 1969 and returned to shipbuilding, fitting engines into ships. He had campaigned for better pay for apprentices and for higher old age pensions, and is a Communist councillor in Clydeside. He is also a member of the party national executive. This October he will be a candidate for Rector of Glasgow University.

But when he resigned the secretaryship of the Scottish party, he didn't by any chance do this in order to go back into the shipyards to stir things up?—No, he said, and moreover the party disapproved of his resigning, but he had to because they did not pay enough to keep his wife and three children.

While Mr Reid was in the Labour Party, all these years ago, it often struck him that many members were more interested in pursuing their own careers than in the advancement of the working class as a whole, and that was morally wrong: the less of that the better. This is the sort of moral rectitude that is beyond most politicians, and

it is a clue to many of Mr Reid's attitudes. His first objection to the Government's winding up the yards, and putting in a liquidator, is that it is immoral, and his second objection is that it is unjust.

"Six thousand of your mates go down the road [get the sack], right, and those of you that are left, you know, if you grovel a bit, so to speak, they might let you work." It would be the devastation of the country. Nobody believed even 2,500 out of 8,000 jobs would be saved. More like 3,000 would be lost on the Clyde altogether, because all the local industry was so dependent on shipbuilding, and it would happen within a few weeks of the yards closing.

So he was saying that by next year...

"Please understand there's one man in nine unemployed in this town. Closing the UCS [Upper Clyde Shipbuilders] would mean one in four. In one fell swoop back in the thirties. The Government's policy was not only Tory but archaic. He says Harold Macmillan would never have stood for it.

Had Mr Reid's father been out of work in the thirties? For months and years. He had to go snapping in the docks. After the real dockers had been taken on, the overseas would look round at the others who had come on the chance of half a shift's work, and say you, you, and you. Had I ever seen the film of "On the Waterfront," where the foreman threw the work-

checks on the floor and let them scramble for them? That was snapping.

Now, to come to the work-in. So far, and Mr Reid agrees with this, it was a gesture, because no one had been laid off and the wages were still being paid by the liquidator. All the men had one was to put pickets at the gates. But by October, when 1,000 men might be laid off, what then? Who would pay them to stay at work? Mr Reid said there were pledges of help from unions in Aberdeen, Dundee, London, and Merseyside, and thousands would levy themselves every week.

But it did depend on that?—If they don't, it's quite on the cards we shall be starved into submission."

But even if the work-in did continue, against the odds, could that alone achieve what they wanted? He hoped the Government would change its mind, but if not, a government which had lost the support of the majority of the people would have forfeited the right to govern. This, expressed in grave Scots cadences, does sound like a Declaration of Independence.

... when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government."

It was a bit like 1776, a bit like revolution? That, said Mr Reid, was my word; but the working

classes, without violence, could make it impossible for a government to govern.

How? I'll be quite honest with you. I mean, Mr Heath could go in his yacht for three weeks, and he could take his Government, he could have a flotilla of yachts and take all his friends in the City, and they could go away for six months, floating on the oceans of the world, and it wouldn't affect Britain. But if the working people reckoned that that was the end of the Government, they would decide they were going on holiday, then the whole strategy of government and the rest goes up the shoot."

But what about the one horrible precedent? What about 1926? Mr Reid thought the world had changed since then, but I remembered what he had said to me earlier, when he was explaining that the working classes were closer than anyone else to economic realities. Take him, he had said, as an example. His wife, it sufficed at all times to tide him over from one week to another. If he had no income for two weeks, it was poverty.

But to get back to the work-in, even if the unions could pay the men, where were the steel plant and other materials to come from? Mr Reid mentioned pledges by men in other industries to deliver what was needed, but then said he could tell me no more.

But that was just no good. I said the whole scheme depended on supplies. It was all very well to talk about pledges, but in the end if these promises meant anything, they meant that men in other unions were ready to steal the stuff if they had to, and then bring it to the yards. Wasn't that so?

"OK, OK, Right." And you talk to me about legality. I'll talk to you about morality. You tell me about property interests, and I'll tell you about social interests."

But I had taken his moral point—that if you're talking of stealing, then it's the Government which is stealing Clydeside's livelihood, and so on. But wasn't the truth of the matter that they couldn't hope to take over the yards (the £1,000 cheque from John Lennon and Yoko Ono notwithstanding), but that they could hope to bargain, and to arouse public opinion, so that the Government might concede more than it proposed at the moment, and save say 5,000 rather than 2,500 jobs?

He said that wouldn't do. The men had two objectives. First, their experience had always been that as soon as you left a yard, that was it, finished; when the padlock went up on the gate there were no more jobs there. So they were keeping the yards open, and the workforce intact in them. Second, by continuing to work they hoped to establish the right to work.

I recalled that one or two of the old employers had been sceptical about this desire to work, and that one had said he was paying for

eight hours work and getting two. In the old days, said Mr Reid, when a boat was finished you got the sack. The bosses said, "Come on lads, and cooperate with us to meet this delivery date," but really you were cooperating in your own demise.

Well, let's be optimistic, and suppose that Shipworkers Unlimited succeeded in keeping the men together, and getting materials, and building ships, wouldn't they be making a present of these ships to the liquidator, who would be happy to flog them off?

"If we built a ship... Yes, it would be his ship, not yours."

"If we built a ship and we paid the wages for it, before we can flog it he's got to get it out of these docks, and I don't think he'll get it out of these docks."

Not without bargaining? And not, Mr Reid was saying, without Unlimited having in the meantime asserted the dignity of the working man, and the right to work.

We had talked at the gatehouse, in a doctor's waiting room while Mr Reid went for a check-up because he has a cough and is feeling a bit low, and in a pub, and then we went back to his small flat in a council office. Mr Reid was anxious to make it quite clear that he is no sectarian. He welcomes the help of the Labour Party, but is himself a Communist because he considers it better to be a member of an organised party of the Left rather than part of a Left, that's not organised, in a party managed by people whose views are to the Right of his.

He is a Constitutionalist, again in the 1776 sense, relying on the innate right of the people to govern, but through ordinary processes. Talk of revolution irritates him. He is disgusted with Marxist students who are able to chant wild slogans only because they never have to concern themselves with realities. Through our long talk, he was insistent that change had to come through a general election, though why any government should call an election it stands a chance of losing he could not explain. If the words would not insult him, I would say he had the spirit of a liberal. On his bookshelves he has the selected works of Mao, but also a life of Scott.

He said to me: "I hope what you write will help the cause." I said I didn't know. As it says on the Gospel Tent poster, "God Let Glasgow Flourish." Though Lord knows how.

## MISCELLANY

### Hard tack

IN SPITE of all temptation, sailing men are not much given to political demos. Bill Kemper doesn't want to make a fuss about it; just that he can stomach apartheid. So he has resigned as commodore of the International Fireball class, which he has built up to the verge of Olympic recognition over the past decade. He will not be running the world championships he had organised for the Lebanon next month.

Twenty-two countries have entered the two-man, cheapish (£350), high-performance boats. South Africa is sending two Fireballs. Kemper asked them to withdraw. Predictably, they refused. "I knew they were on a loser," Kemper says. "I shall still be able to sail, but I cannot be an executive of the class with the views I hold and which are opposed by a majority."

### Jack's tar

EVEN if they are not actually feathered, the detainees aboard Brian Faulkner's prison ship HMS Maidstone in Belfast harbour may well end up tarred. The ship occupies Ulster's only berth equipped to unload liquid tar and pitch. To save the £50,000 it would have cost to move these facilities where the Maidstone arrived in 1968, the Ministry of Defence allowed holes to be cut in her sides for big heated ducts. Since then, tar tankers have regularly berthed alongside and pumped their cargo through the Maidstone's hull to the wharf.

Now, even to film the ship invites arrest, as ITN discovered last week. Vary sentences on deck train their

guns on any passing small craft. The army is in no mood to give detainees the slightest chance of a seaward escape by letting coasters tie up alongside, directly under the exercise decks and portholes. The trouble is that Ulster has no other wharf to import tar. So the docks have to be kept open, and the roads ravaged last week await repair.

IN ITS early editions yesterday, the London "Evening News" carried an undefined front-page article which began: "Ireland is pregnant with a Frankenstein. Was it a leader? An advert? Enlightenment came later, when the article was transferred between editions to page six, with the explanation that it was an article by a prominent Irish journalist. It carried no byline at the request of the writer. "He fears reprisals from the IRA." Or from the Society for the Protection of the English Metaphor?

### Crib age

FIRST THE 18-plus, then the 18-plus cribs? A signpost on the meritocratic road to the sloughs of the educational publishing industry have wasted no time in sounding a potential market. An offshoot of the Vice-Chancellor's Committee has been beavering away at an aptitude test for university candidates. Although they are described as merely providing "supplementary information"—to add to anything that admissions officers can glean from A-level results and heads' reports—these tests are designed to assess intelligence to contribute to success in higher education.

The Vice-Chancellors have yet to give the idea their blessing, but apparently the publishers have already been

sniffing around schools in the Birmingham area that have experimented with the tests. But a Birmingham University survey of personality factors in higher educational success throws a sceptical light on too great dependence on such tests: those who do best in the detector tests tend to get the best degrees (which fits in with evidence from elsewhere on the good performance of high scorers on scales of Machiavellianism and hypocrisy).

### Cape turn

ITALY'S European Games team returned home with five medals, but without Marcello Fiasconaro, who won one of them and shared in another. Marcello goes home tomorrow, but to his native Cape Town.

Until this summer, one of Italy's brightest hopes for the 1972 Olympics had never dug his spikes into Italian soil. His father was an Italian who was captured by the British in North Africa during the last war. He was imprisoned in South Africa, where he stayed and married a Belgian. Italian scouts admired Marcello's speed when it was displaced on Cape Town rugby fields, and persuaded him to opt for Italian citizenship. Between now and next May, when he will return to Rome for pre-Olympic training, Marcello hopes also to learn Italian.

### Brain strain

HOLD FAST to your Fulbright. The dollar crisis threatens Anglo-American academic exchanges, either through changes in parity or the cutback in United States foreign aid. The programme is funded for the most part by the State Department, through its cultural budget, with some support from the British Government.

The Fulbright Commission has earmarked 390,000 dollars for transatlantic exchanges in 1971-2. With this money, 17 professors and 28 graduate students are due to come here from America, and 75 British scholars have been picked to go westwards. Commission officials in London are keeping stiff upper lips. At worst, they may be short of funds for some of the scholars, a quick whiplash round, one side or other of the Atlantic, may be necessary to honour commitments.

IS THE Government going in for a little quiet profiteering? When Robert Carr's Industrial Relations Bill left the Commons for a loftier place last March, it was published at 50p for 187 pages. Now that it's an Act, it costs £1.15 for the same length. Only collectors bought the Bill. Every trade union official in the land will need the Act.

### Portfolio

THE PORTUGUESE have long memories. During the 1968 elections, the Government announced in Lisbon that an opposition could organise groups and campaign—in a small way. It had to be understood, though, that as soon as the elections were over the groups would disband. The polls came, but the groups soldiered on, and in May, 1970, nine rank and file members were arrested and eventually brought to trial. Seven were acquitted and released, two were convicted of being Communists.

Nearly a year later, one of the seven has been picked up again. Alvaro Monteiro is one of about 100 new detainees who are being denied access to a lawyer. The Portuguese have long memories, and thick files.

THE stereotype of the American cop is slowly changing. In the small, peaceful park opposite my house the other day, there was suddenly a wall of police sirens as a squad car and two police motorcyclists skidded across the grass, narrowly missing the trees. Children, players, and a mob in a hurry? One small bedraggled hippie caught smoking pot in the long grass.

Such blood and gut tactics are going out of style judging by the Police Chief's monthly magazine published here by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Its pages are full of advertisements lauding the latest in "nonlethal weaponry" from multiple baton shells that "scatter a mob in a hurry" to low level light binoculars for spotting midnight cat burglars.

No American policeman nowadays uses just ordinary tear gas, instead he squeezes the trigger of his third generation Mace spray or lobs one of the new Gaschopper dual-range self-launching tear gas projectiles. Once the mob has been quelled, no decent cop, of course, wants any more suffering than is strictly necessary, so like as not he will whip out his new Tear Gas Antidote in a spray can dispenser. "TGA does more than reduce human suffering," claims one advertisement in "Police Chief," "it provides your department with an important public relations plus."

Some hooligans, however, are just downright ungrateful. For those who continue to give trouble, there is nothing like a pair of nylon disposable handcuffs or better still the Nutcracker Flail, 12-inch bars of hard laminate guaranteed to still the head of the toughest hood. It comes in two eye-catching shades: "Police Blue or Sheriff Tan."

Not that all is sweetness and light down at police headquarters. When things really get tough, the "Police Chief" offers its readers a triple threat arsenal for meeting your challengers in riot control and self-defence. Top of the line is a High Standard Model 10 police shotgun which can be fired with one hand like a revolver "but packs the wallop and the deterrent of a 12-gauge auto leading shotgun." The second line of defence is the new Derringer .22 magnum revolver which the makers

ADAM RAPHAEL  
Washington, Tuesday

## Cop shop

The armour plated policeman



When things really get tough, the "Police Chief" offers its readers a triple threat arsenal for meeting your challengers in riot control and self-defence. Top of the line is a High Standard Model 10 police shotgun which can be fired with one hand like a revolver "but packs the wallop and the deterrent of a 12-gauge auto leading shotgun." The second line of defence is the new Derringer .22 magnum revolver which the makers

claim is "the ideal hidden persuader."

Convenience is the big selling point of these days. Smith and Wesson's Mighty Midget tear gas kit comes in a handy "two six packs to go size... It puts 12 grenades, 12 grenade launching cartridges, and a grenade revolver launcher right at your fingertips."

"I had four rounds of this new gas in my pockets. All it took was three," says the tough cop standing tall against a blitzed building in a testimonial to the "Gaschopper."

"They lob easily up to 80 yards from a little one-handed launcher... start before they land, then hop, zip, and spin to all directions, so they can't be thrown back... all the time trailing big clouds of super-stinging tear gas."

But if you are facing a really desperate armed hood, you'll need Avco Armour which gives you more than a fighting chance. Complete with an extra large steel cop-piece, it defeats a bullet up to and including .357 magnum at muzzle velocity.

"This unique armour absorbs the impact of the projectile. So you have the chance to stay on your feet and return fire or move rapidly out of the line of fire..."

With all this essential weaponry on offer plus such expensive tools as patrol helicopters "for the cop in a hurry," a police chief's shopping expedition is no simple matter. Nor must he forget about the policeman's best friend.

"Don't be rotten to the K-9 cops," appeals the "Police Chief." These hard-working loyal troopers deserve the best in kennels... Bob Long's exclusive Silk-N-Smooth finish is gentle to your touch and so comfortable for your dog. He may get scratched and bruised while at work but he'll be pampered when home in his Bob Long Kennel..."

Who said this was a dog's life in the police?

DAVID FAIRHALL

## Noble nobbled

IF Mr Michael Noble has read the report on aircraft noise round Heathrow Airport—London published today by his own department he should be acutely embarrassed. His recently announced policy that the expansion of existing London airports shall be halted or reversed so as to throw the pressure on to a new site, at Foulness on the Essex coast, has already caused consternation among those who were not consulted beforehand—including the British Airports Authority and even other sections of the Department of Trade and Industry. Now here is a survey which would give strong support for the opposite policy.

What it does in its elaborate statistical fashion is to confirm the commonsense assumption that once a big airport has grown up in a given place, people are less worried by an increase in aircraft traffic than by the noise of the particular aircraft that fly close overhead. In other words predictions based on the Wilson Committee's Noise and Number Index (NNI), where noise and frequency are traded off one against the other, are not born out by the evidence. The NNI concept was derived from field work done in 1961. The new report uses a survey carried out in 1967. But although the number of aircraft movements at Heathrow airport increased enormously over that period, there was no increase in the "annoyance" felt by the local population.

Another fairly obvious fact confirmed by the new survey is that working people, many of them probably dependent on airport jobs, complain less about aircraft noise than middle class communities who tend to live further away in a more rural environment.

Questioning the validity of the NNI concept is not merely a negative criticism. It opens up the vitally important possibility that if aircraft were quieter—as the Lockheed TriStar and the Rolls Royce RB211 engine will develop—the living near big airports might be less annoyed by them even though traffic was actually increasing. In other words one might have the best of both worlds—a second runway at Gatwick and a steady decrease in noise "protests" as "advanced technology" aircraft like the TriStar came into service.

And of course every additional runway that can be built at an existing airport like Gatwick will delay for several years the requirement for a completely new third London airport, with all the irreversible destruction that implies. The Defenders of Essex, the protest group now fighting to stop development of Foulness, claims that if existing airports were fully developed and charter traffic diverted as much as possible, it might prove possible to dispense with a third new airport altogether. Except that Mr Noble, as the Minister responsible for airport planning in the DTI, is deliberately trying to concentrate all the pressure on the new site.

If the evidence presented in his department's new report is true of airports in general, and not just of the Heathrow area, then the Minister is simply storing up political trouble for his successors when the first impact of the Foulness airport is felt. But again this is a negative point, whereas the important thing about this evidence is that it offers the hope of a positive approach to the problem of airport noise.

The short take-off aircraft now on the drawing boards of the British Aircraft Corporation and Hawker Siddeley (which has also produced vertical take-off designs) move a remarkable reduction in the noise "footprint" they leave round the runway. They descend and climb so steeply and they make use of much quieter engines in the first place. But they are also more expensive to operate and they will only become attractive to the airlines if they carry some compensating financial advantages such as lower landing fees or the ability to use airports nearer to city centres.

At present the Government's policy consists of general noise certification measures coupled with the restrictions of traffic airports in densely populated areas near London, thus forcing the airlines out to Foulness, 50 miles away on the coast. Provided they go there they can operate the cheapest, noisiest aircraft the general, international regulations permit. But if they were offered a financial incentive to operate quieter short take-off aircraft out of Gatwick and Heathrow—increasing the traffic there but not, according to the latest official evidence, necessarily increasing annoyance—they might take the chance and support a British aircraft project in the process.

The British Airports Authority has made it clear that it would support the principle of a noise differential in landing fees or other charges. What is now required is a Government initiative to strike a positive bargain with the anti-noise lobbies instead of pretending that the problem will somehow be swallowed up in the Essex marshes.



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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

There are  
no finer  
springs by  
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Rochdale, M44 4SL

## Watney keeps on buying Truman

Watney Mann last night posted its new takeover document to shareholders in Truman Hambury Buxton. While on the market yesterday, it managed to acquire around 1 per cent of Truman's capital to increase its holding to some 31 per cent.

Grand Metropolitan Hotels failed to buy any stock in Truman yesterday and its apparent absence from the market gave rise to rumours that the company was either going to concede defeat, or at the other extreme, gear up for a new offer.

Neither rumour is accurate. The simple fact is that GM is now reluctant to buy anything but large lines of Truman stock, unlike Watney.

Meanwhile, Watney's share price—and that of International Distillers and Vintners—strengthened following release of the new offer for Truman. Watney closed 2½ off at 122½, after earlier sales above Monday's overnight price, while shares in IDV, part of the takeover package, eased 2½ to 70p. The effect of all this was to lower the value of Watney's new offer from around 470p to nearer 450p which is still above the GM offer.

Truman itself closed 7p higher at 450p, roughly in line with the price paid by Watney for its latest purchases.

Watney's revised bid document, which is probably the last Truman shareholders will receive (GM's went out on Monday) before a barrage of last-minute circulars, contains little new material, apart from technicalities relating to the warrants and preference stock.

The fact that Truman's managing director, Mr G. Duncan, plus three other Truman directors, recommend the offer is prominently recorded on the front page of the document.

## Gramco to resign USIF role

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

A major reorganisation was announced yesterday by the trustee of USIF, the "liquid" real estate fund managed by Gramco International.

The £100 millions "open-end" property fund had to suspend redemptions last autumn in the wake of the Investors Overseas Services crisis and the management's own failure to keep an adequate proportion of the fund in liquid assets.

The main features of the reorganisation proposed by the Trust Corporation of Bahamas in which both the National Westminster Bank and Morgan Grenfell amongst others have an indirect interest) are first that Gramco will resign as managing trustee of the fund and its associate, Ampro Incorporated, will resign as property manager.

Their places would be taken by: Arlen Realty and Development Corporation, a public company quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.

At the same time the fund would be converted into a "closed-end" fund. This means that the 20,000 shareholders who invested their money on the promise that USIF shares would be redeemed on demand will now only be able to get their money back if a market is finally established in the shares.

Published simultaneously with the reorganisation plan is the fund's annual report for the year ended last October. Price Waterhouse, the London accountants who have audited the USIF accounts, report: "We are unable to express an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole."

The accountants are uncertain as to the number of shares outstanding, the amount of certain management and custodian fees, and the determination of the claims for cash principal, and accrued interest of £5.8 millions retained and contested by certain banks.

## Pension funds set code for share incentive schemes

By JOHN COYNE

In a move to stamp out the scandal of over-generous share option schemes for directors and top executives of quoted public companies the Investment Protection Committee of the National Association of Pension Funds has issued a general code of practice on incentive schemes.

This step has been taken because of concern at the flood of share schemes in recent months, some of which make no real pretence of being incentive plans, but are simply ways of rewarding highly-paid top executives and directors in the form of lightly taxed capital.

If widely adopted throughout the City the code would outlaw the increasingly controversial aspects of many present option schemes. These bones of contention include the complete protection against possible capital losses; the issue of shares at real prices, without any profit performance being demanded; or, where it is profits-related, participants benefiting from mere inflationary trends, or from takeovers financed by equity paper.

The National Association of Pension Funds has no legal or statutory powers, but it wields enormous influence through the multi-million pound investments held by its pension fund members. Pension funds are probably the biggest single institutional investing body in this country.

Moreover most other institutions would tend to side with the association in any argument with a company board, since several recent schemes from companies have caused much head scratching on both their need and their merits.

It was the NAFP that was responsible recently for thwarting the plans of Cawoods Holdings, the £10-million Yorkshire Industrial holding company, to create an incentive scheme. The association was

## Harland must raise productivity

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

The future of Harland and Wolff, the Belfast shipyard, is dependent on "substantial increases in productivity". Though the yard's future had been regarded as secure following the Government rescue operation earlier this year, the company's annual report makes it clear that a large increase in output is necessary in order to keep losses over the next two years within forecast.

In his review, Mr J. A. Watt, who was acting chairman until July 8, says the estimates of future losses "take account of the substantial increases of productivity expected when the new steelworking facilities become operative. The full cooperation of all concerned is essential if the necessary increases in productivity are to be achieved."

As the Government has made it clear, following its £7 millions grant to the company last month, that no further financial assistance will be forthcoming, the company will plunge into another financial crisis if the rise in output does not come up to expectations.

In part, the growth of productivity will be automatic as the company has spent many millions of pounds on a new automated steelworks, designed to treble the throughput of steel. But the steel sections still have to be assembled and while the company has talked about an increase of 700 in the labour force there will have to be a vast increase in output per man.

In spite of its acute financial difficulties, the company still managed to make a £15,000 ex gratia payment to a former executive director.

are not in a position to make a profit per share in excess of that made by the shareholders who had acquired shares at the equivalent subscription price for example in the event of a takeover the payment of less than the issue price.

Schemes incorporating loan facilities, which envisage the issue of shares at below the market price must incorporate a minimum level of corporate performance to be equalled or exceeded before participants may realise any capital gains from the shares.

The minimum level of corporate performance and the issue price of the shares for a particular issue must be disclosed to shareholders prior to the making of the issue.

Financial schemes involving appropriations to and from reserves, the committee recommends that for any particular issue of scheme shares, the base profits figure must be increased annually to take account of inflation.

The percentage of future profits to be set aside in reserves for the scheme should not exceed 7½ per cent in the event of the initial base figure being the profits for the last financial year preceding the issue of the shares, or 10 per cent in the event of the initial base profit being substantially in excess of the profits of the last financial year. For the purpose of the scheme, profit increases must be calculated on an earnings per ordinary share basis.

1. That not more than 5 per cent of the ordinary capital of the company in issue at any time be subject to the provisions of the scheme.

2. That maximum participation open to any individual under the scheme be limited by relating the full value of shares at subscription prices to be a multiple of annual income deriving from his company.

3. A limit on the length of time participants must hold shares (e.g. five years minimum or graduated acceptance) before, say, second and fifth years) except in the event of a takeover.

4. That there should not be complete indemnity against possible loss but that participants' potential loss can be limited.

5. That part-time directors and/or employees should not normally participate.

The protection committee has specific guidelines to offer on particular types of options. On share schemes incorporating part payment it recommends that shares have less than full equity rights: in particular, no votes, capitalisation issues to be only in similarly restricted shares, rights issues to be in restricted shares, and either no dividends, or the yield on the issue to be the same as the yield on fully paid ordinary shares.

The committee also says that provisions should be framed in such a way that participants

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## Bovril battle victor in view

CAVENHAM Foods looks virtually certain to acquire control of Bovril, the meat extract company. The company acquired a further 5 per cent of Bovril shares in the market yesterday to bring its total stake to 43 per cent.

"I think we will clinch it tomorrow," a spokesman for Keyser Ullmann, advisers to Cavenham said last night.

Meanwhile, Rowntree Mackintosh and its advisers Hill Samuel were putting on a brave front and extended their rival offer, which has the support of the Bovril board, to August 20.

Hill Samuel refused to say how many acceptances Rowntree had received. "We are keeping the figure locked to our bosoms for tactical reasons," a spokesman said, but he did admit that the odds were now in favour of Cavenham.

At the same time Mr Juan del Azar, who represents a group of Argentine businessmen, is waiting in the background to find out who will finally win control of Bovril and if that company will sell him Bovril's Argentine interests.

## Ferranti in Poland

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

Ferranti, the privately-owned electronics company, has now made "provisional proposals" to the Polish Government for a semiconductor plant it is interested in building near Warsaw.

The company would act as design contractors for the plant and would also advise the Poles on semiconductor and micro-circuit technology, one of the most sophisticated branches of electronics.

Plans are at an early stage and a proper bid for the contract has yet to be made. Ferranti believes that if it did design a plant there would be a bonus from early contact with a market which is likely to grow fast.

Ferranti has been in touch with the Department of Trade to ask for advice, especially on the likely effect of the NATO embargo on high technology products for Eastern block countries. Such a contract might help Ferranti to stay in the microcircuit business.

colour television sales. If their hopes were buoyed up yesterday by the advance of 1½p to 46½ in the shares, they were badly let down by the news released after the close of dealings.

The group is not paying a final dividend and this means that the total payment is being slashed by six points and restricted to the 3 per cent distributed as an interim. A one-for-25 scrip issue will hardly ease their distress.

British Relay's dividend position has been dicey for years and it only needed a slight push in the wrong direction to put the payment in danger. While a 9 per cent increase to £16.7 millions in the turnover has produced a 5.5 per cent rise to £5.43 millions in the trading profit, earnings have been knocked by a jump from £3.46 millions to £3.9 millions in the depreciation charge, a heavy price for expansion.

There has been eliminated by capital spending, but even then earnings have dipped by nearly three points to little more than 8 per cent. Fully taxed, the group would have earned only £7 per cent last year.

The group's margins have been squeezed by abnormal cost inflation and the transitional problems brought about by growth, but it is small comfort for shareholders that the results do not reflect a 250 per cent increase in the number of colour subscribers.

It is difficult to enthuse about the jump from £3.6 millions to £4.4 millions in the cash flow. While this includes the boost in the depreciation charge, it also partly stems from the dividend cut.

There has been a dramatic upsurge in the demand for colour receivers since the abolition of hire purchase and hiring controls. If the past year can be taken as a guide this is not going to be necessarily reflected in earnings in the short-run.

As a footnote to these results, the directors say that the issue of the annual report will be delayed and the annual meeting held three weeks later than usual. The shares ought to be adjusted today—downwards.

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## Japan ignores crisis and continues to accept flood of dollars

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

Japanese authorities to stop supporting the dollar, as all other countries have done: their reserves are already near to \$10,000 millions.

In Zurich, where restarted dealings in currencies after the Swiss National Bank said it would not object, the central bank, however, also said it would not intervene and so the dollar was effectively floating.

Dealings were light and the dollar tended to strengthen, though movements were very small. It then weakened again.

In Frankfurt, also, there was some dealing. Initially the dollar firmed up but then eased to match the same level as it closed on Monday, around 4.38 D-marks to the dollar.

In New York there was a similar pattern as the dollar initially strengthened against other currencies, then eased again. The dollar was quoted in the \$2.43 to \$2.44 range, compared with a top quote on Monday of \$2.45, and its "official" ceiling of \$2.42.

In all centres, however, dealing was difficult as wide spreads in the rate were quoted.

The Gold market started again yesterday too. Swiss banks began the dealing at the opening price was \$425.44 an ounce, against \$425.95 \$43.15 on Friday. But this quickly eased to \$43.25—\$42.

Spurred by the Swiss, London bullion market, which is not now officially controlled and therefore not subject to the ban that applies to trading foreign currencies, set up a price at \$43.05 an ounce—highest level reached recently was just over \$44—and the price stayed at around that level, moderate trading.

The London foreign exchange market is to remain closed today, by order of the Treasury. In other centres, however, looks a bit different. It will be to pick up as the dollar floats. The key question will be whether the dollar continues to support the dollar at the official rate while other markets float, or whether there would be a massive inflow of money into Tokyo, which exchange controls would be hard pushed to keep out.

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There is no time to spare in the textile threat in US package?

The President's economic programme is not the answer to US textile import problem, American Textile Manufacturers' Association said yesterday.

The President's imposition of a 10 per cent surcharge on imports and the floating of the dollar in international exchange markets are not the answer to the textile import problem, the association said.

The association said: "This surcharge is not the answer to the long-standing textile import problem. At best the surcharge is a temporary measure to provide temporary relief to the current operational trade crisis."

The association said: "The textile industry is not the cause of the textile import problem. The textile industry is a victim of the textile import problem."

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# Philips Lamp earnings and margins slump

Margins of Philips Lamp are still taking a hammering and the slide in the group's earnings continued in the second quarter. In fact, the net attributable profit slumped from 125 million for the first quarter to 100 million for the second quarter, a fall of 20 per cent.

These dismal results contrast with an increase from 3,527 million to 3,815 million in sales for the second quarter and from 10.3 per cent to 6.4 per cent over the first six months.

**Upward trend for Law Land**

An increase from 4 per cent to 4.4 per cent in the interim dividend of Law Land is backed by a rise from 428,023 to 451,341 in the first half pre-tax profit, an improvement which stems from a group was at a virtual break-even position at the end of last year.

The directors expect the upward trend in the profits to continue in the second half. They anticipate being able to announce the result of a property revaluation by the end of the year.

**Calor Gas expansion**

Calor Gas, a subsidiary of the Imperial Continental Gas Association, has become an even more rewarding investment. A 14 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £25 million in the first half of 1971-72, compared with a profit of £20.7 million in the first half of 1970-71, is a result of a 15 per cent increase in sales.

The chairman reports that the new management team has "effected a drastic pruning" and that the reorganisation of the Spemby group on a profit basis "provides benefits for the immediate future."

**Aberdare unlikely to hit forecast**

Aberdare Holding, the electrical engineering group, is now unlikely to achieve the £700,000 pre-tax profit forecast for the current year, says the chairman, Mr D. G. Thomas in his annual report.

Since February, when the board made the forecast, "the rate of incoming orders has fallen below budget and, although steps have been taken to counteract the effect of this, it is now unlikely that our original profit target will be achieved unless there is an upturn in demand in the very near future," Mr Thomas reports.

This means that the group will probably miss its forecast for the third successive year.

The group made a pre-tax profit of £248,000 for the 15 months ended January in sharp contrast to the forecast last August by its managing director, Mr J. Dowling, of losses of just £1.3 million.

In 1969 Aberdare made a loss of £2.5 million against a previous forecast that losses "would not exceed" £200,000.

However, Mr Thomas now reports that the group was at a virtual break-even position at the end of last year. The liquidity position, he says, will also be considerably eased by the sale of Aberdare Cables. Nevertheless shareholders will be asked to authorise an increase in the group's borrowing limits at the annual meeting.

**Leadhall S.I. loses £75,000**

Pre-tax profit of Leadhall Sterling Investments slipped from £135,368 to £103,055 in 1970-71 in spite of the fact that trading margins slipped from 22.5 per cent to 22.6 per cent in the turnover.

After tax of £39,446 (£45,195) and the £139,000 reorganisation costs of the Spemby companies, the group made a loss of £74,582, compared with a profit of £107,172 in the first half of 1970-71, with a final of 10 per cent, the total dividend remains at 15 per cent.

The chairman reports that the new management team has "effected a drastic pruning" and that the reorganisation of the Spemby group on a profit basis "provides benefits for the immediate future."

**Booker's announce £4.5M bid**

Booker McConnell, the sugar producer and merchant, announced yesterday terms of its acquisition of Sheppey Trust, the stores group owned by the Williams and Nunn families.

The acquisition which is worth £4.5 million will add further 172 shops with annual sales of £15 million to Booker's UK retail division to bring its total to 234 retail outlets with sales of £25 million.

Booker's existing shops which trade under the name of Budgen and Sheppey's merit supermarket, are all based in the home counties and London. Sheppey recently sold its stake in Kinloch (Provision Merchants).

The purchase price for Sheppey is covered by 15 million new shares and £1.5 million in cash. Sheppey's properties are worth £2.4 million, its other net tangible assets of £1.25 million.

The directors of Booker said yesterday that because of different accounting dates and the sale of the Kinloch shares it was impossible to state past profits of the relevant Sheppey interests.

However they forecast that Sheppey would contribute £476,000 pre-tax in 1972 which was more than enough to make up for the share dilution.

# Relisting of mine shares certain

From our Correspondent

Sydney, Tuesday

Although today's reports from Queensland Mines to the Sydney Stock Exchange shed no light upon the why and wherefore of the astonishing Nabarlek shortfall, the exchange appears almost certain to relist the shares on Thursday.

It is believed that the report supplies the requisite technical information which is sufficient to allow an orderly market in the securities of Queensland Mines and its parent, Kathleen Investment (Australia).

Presumably, the imminent probe by the Senate Select Committee will afford answers to such questions as how the downgrading came about, who was responsible and why the situation was not corrected earlier.

Meanwhile, the NSW attorney-general, Mr McGowan, announced today that he had begun inquiries to ascertain whether there had been "any informed selling or insider trading" in QM or Kathleen shares prior to the downgrading.

The Noranda Australia representative on the QM board until last Friday, Mr T. A. Rogers, today announced his resignation from the Board of Kathleen Investments, which owns 50 per cent of Queensland Mines.

In the continued absence of any comment from this front this must be seen as substantiation of the presumed disengagement of Noranda, a major Canadian shareholder, with their Nabarlek investment.

QM chairman, Mr E. R. Hudson, is still said to be indisposed following his reported collapse at a QM board meeting last Thursday. Rumours here continue to circulate concerning his imminent removal from the QM board.

# ICC first half income declines

International Controls Corp., whose chairman, Robert L. Vesco, is trying to reorganise Investors Overseas Services, reported a decline in first half income that indicated an even sharper decline in second-quarter operating net income.

The diversified electronics manufacturers reported first half net income declined to \$1 million, or 27 cents a share, from \$1.2 million, or 32 cents a share, in the first half of 1970.

The company also had an extraordinary tax credit of \$866,000, or 23 cents a share. First half sales fell to \$41.7 million, from \$46.3 million.

International Controls previously reported first quarter net income rose to \$623,320 or 16 cents a share, from the 1970 quarter's \$488,170, or 13 cents a share, though sales declined to \$20.8 million from \$23.5 million.

Subtracting first quarter results from first half figures indicated that International Controls earnings in the second quarter declined to about \$377,000 from operating earnings of about \$712,000 a year earlier.

# Dispute to continue

Management and dissident shareholders of Investors Overseas Services (IOS) failed to settle their differences out of court, the appeals division of the New Brunswick Supreme Court was told.

An attempt to resolve the dispute was made by lawyers for each side last week when the court registrar said: "We have been informed the two sides have been unable to reach an agreement."

The court agreed to delay consideration of the case until the two sides decided whether an out-of-court settlement was possible.

# Attempt to save King

King Resources Co. said it was advised that a petition seeking reorganisation of the company under Chapter 10 of the United States Bankruptcy Law was filed by creditors in the district court in Dallas, Texas.

The company said it was advised that the petition alleges the company has value as an ongoing concern that should be preserved.

The company said it has not received a copy of the petition and has not made a decision on whether it will seek a dismissal.

**\$2M exports**

AC-Delco, the General Motors subsidiary with plants at Dunstable, Kingsbury, Liverpool and Southampton, yesterday announced a £2 million-a-year deal to export car parts, including window regulators, windshield wipers, door latches and heater motors, to Opel of Germany.

# CLOSING PRICES

Account: August 20  
Settlement: September 1

LONDON COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS

BRITISH FUNDS

Admiralty	100.00
Bank of England	100.00
Barclays Bank	100.00
British Petroleum	100.00
British Overseas Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00
British Electric	100.00
British Iron	100.00
British Steel	100.00
British Tioxide	100.00
British United	100.00
British Water	100.00
British Wool	100.00
British Zinc	100.00
British Aluminium	100.00
British Copper	100.00
British Lead	100.00
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# BEYOND 'A' LEVELS

## How to cut throats and enjoy yourself

by ROGER BEARD

Our family the office is that little room with the can of air freshener, the chlorine powder that cleans round the head. Apart from the rious, it's usually only used for iding newspapers and library books. e other kind of office is reserved uniformed strangers who travel in m the subway each day, sit at a k for seven hours, and then go ne again. The only thing they have common is regularity.

It is this view of the world of mmerce that quite rightly makes the tains biggest enterprises see red. is not just because it is untrue— uch there must be some office staff t do nothing all day, but because it torts the function that commerce ys in the national life.

is also bound to put off the dity 18-year-old that the companies k to recruit. After all, who in their ses would want to work all their as in a world of conformity, reaucratic obsession, and a total lack colour?

et for the youngster wondering best to exploit his seven years of ndary schooling, the business id offers a good chance of further ection which is both traditional and dible—traditional because the conre colleges have always played a for part in our further education tem, flexible because the jobs open u afterwards are many and varied. Take banking. The clearing banks rate their own training schemes, nt up to the highest level, and have it up over the years: a policy of ruitment direct from the pool of year-old school leavers—with their e rather than from the university iduates. If you remember that a k manager in his mid-thirties may on £5,000 a year, that bears think about. It is well beyond what a iduate of similar age could expect. Similarly with accountancy; the ining and education offered is trolled by the professional bodies o ask for entry requirements up to d including two A-levels in a wide ge of subjects. Not only is the alified accountant guaranteed a good ing on his own account, but in most cases he will find an accountant the centre of the decision making, a large degree, we are all in their ids.

In fact, company secretaries, cloners, insurance workers, and vers in the world of commerce all are a similar advantage. The qualifi-

cations that give them advancement are studied for through the public sector of further and higher education, usually part-time, while they pack under their belts a good deal of saleable work experience.

Is there a particular type who will make a skilled white-collar worker or potential executive?

The short answer is no. Provided your examination passes include at O-level the two diagnostic subjects, English and mathematics, whatever you have studied school should make little difference to your chances in the business world. Of course, some A-levels—say, economics—are more relevant than others, but the most important factor is the level achieved rather than the subjects you achieved in.

What you are like as a person also matters less than interviewers would have you believe. There is a view, still current among some business men, that people in commerce are essentially more upright, correct, and aware of the natural order than those on the outside. A high value is placed on probity.

### Outdated view

Unfortunately, this view can attract the unattractive, the boy or girl who was always good at school, whose vision was limited by their ambition to be a prefect, who was always punctual, and who never smoked, necked, or lied. In short, the boring and the unimaginative.

For the right sort of job, with the right sort of prospects, this is a view that is outdated. What the go-ahead commercial firm wants from its trainees are flair and creativity. In an 18-year-old certainly, caution is something to be suspected. That you will learn later, more's the pity. The point is that you should not be put off a job by the old-fashioned image of those that used to go into it.

One of the most dramatic expansions in education—unnoticed by the schools and the traditional universities—has in fact been in the field of business studies. Not only can you take traditional courses at a lower level in the colleges of commerce, it is possible to take a full-time two-year HNC course at a polytechnic which will bring you close to general degree standard. At the top, again in the polytechnics, you can read for a degree with a business studies content.

Whether you approach business

education through the qualifications offered by the professional institutions, or through the more general business studies route, you will still be better equipped to deal with the day-to-day challenges of the commercial world than any previous generation. Indeed, it is remarkable not that there has been such an expansion in formal business education, but that it has taken so long to come about.

It is with this expansion that the change in the character and the quality of the intake into commerce has occurred. Mr Polly might have gone to night school, but he had little chance to do anything else. The modern business executive goes into battle armed not with ethics and the correct sense of subservience but with expertise.

How you use that expertise depends on you. If you are sufficiently fast moving and ruthless, you will get ahead. If you wait patiently for dead men's shoes, you'll never make it. Business is a very competitive racket. That is the real choice you must make when you are exploiting your A-levels in the non-university sector. If you feel that any course of study in commerce will lead automatically to a snug berth and a safe number, forget it. If you are prematurely disgusted with the material adult world, again forget it. If you feel that you can survive in a world where the other man is not just trying to con you but to do you down, where sooner rather than later you'll be tested out on your own, enrol this September for a suitable course and arrange your first fitting for that mohair suit—but make sure that it doesn't stain.

There is one final test. This year, over half a million young people left school to go straight into jobs—if they could find them. If you are the holder of one, let alone two A-levels, you are lucky to be among the 15 per cent or so to have that piece of paper to exploit. Of those that sat your examination earlier this year, just under one third may have failed it. They will join another half million kids not able to show any A-level success.

The other youngsters that may take the same course as you, albeit through different routes, will be eventually your competitors—either in the same organisation or a rival one. They'll still be the people they were at school, even in your own class. If you can deal with them in a business environment, smile as you beat them round the town, and then send flowers to their professional funeral, you'll do.

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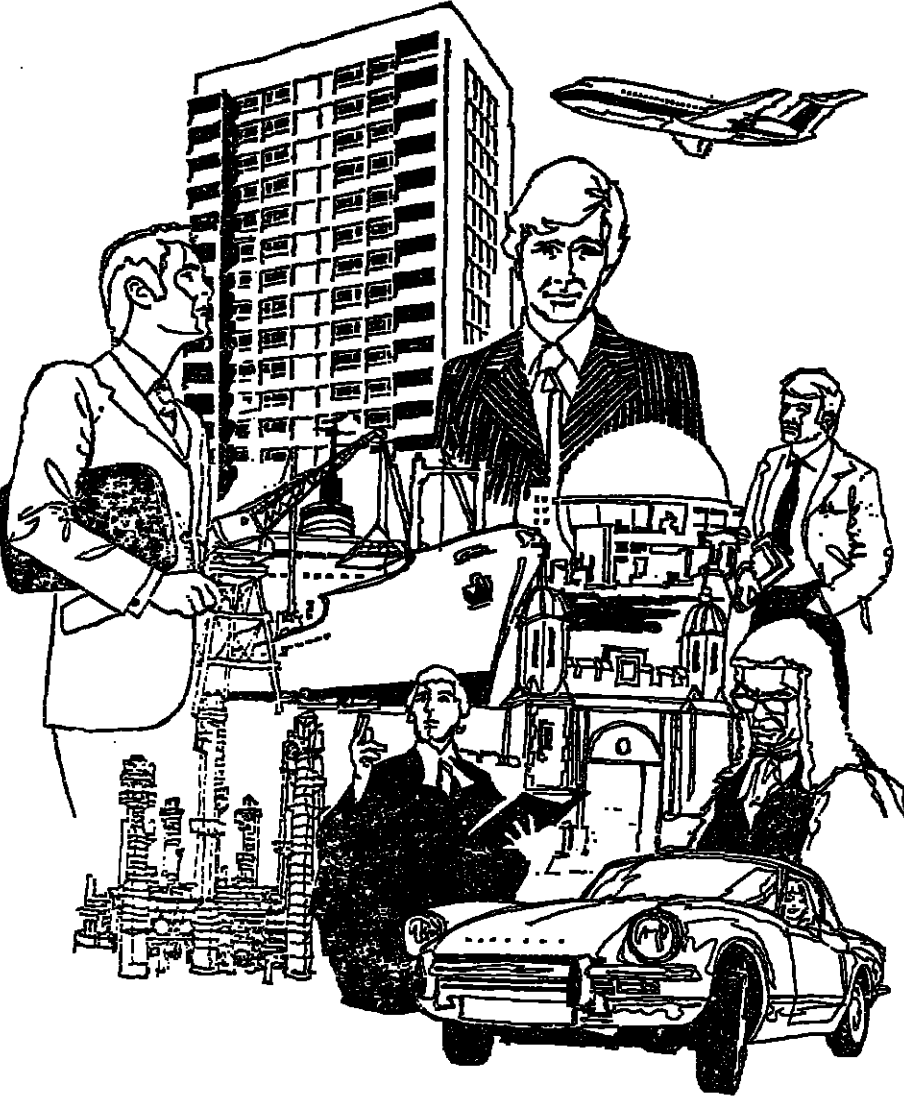
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